The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 6969. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY QUESTION.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS AND BANKERS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency within two days have heard the views of Mr. George S. Coe, S. B. Chittenden, and J. E. Williams, of New-York City, upon the subject of finance. With the exception of Mr. Williams, none of these gentlemen favor an increase in the volume of the currency. Mr. Williams is said to be the only bank President in New-York who favors a plan to increase the currency. The views of these several gentlemen, as presented to the Committee on Banking and Currency, may be thus briefly stated:

Mr. J. E. Williams, President of the National Metropolitan Bank, advocated no definite plan, but generally desired an increase in the circulating medium. He thought a convenient way to ascertain the currency necessities of the country would be to appoint a commission which, once in three years, should take testimony in the different sections of the country, and report upon the amount of currency required.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden represented the mercantile community, and had opinions greatly at variance with many less representative men of his class who have sought to make their influence felt in Congress. He was earnestly against any further inflation. The forty-four million legal-tender reserve will furnish a banking credit equivalent to five times its face under the credit system. This reserve alone will supply additional banking facilities to the amount of $220,000,000. This is believed to be in excess of the present necessities. He considered that the mercantile community generally would use thirty per cent. less currency in the Spring of 1874 than was employed by them in the Spring of 1873. The economies of the people, the enforced discontinuance of railroad construction which has a marked influence upon the demand for products, the various methods of retrenchment incident to the present order of things, and the shrinkage in values had rendered it impracticable for merchants to use as much currency as last year.

Mr. Geo. S. Coe, Chairman of the Clearing-house Association, gave the committee some very positive opinions. Although he urged no definite scheme, his suggestions were favorably received by several of the members of the committee. Mr. Coe first gave a succinct account of financial legislation since the war. The legal-tender notes were intended as a war message, but have remained as a constantly enfeebling element in time of peace. The national banking system was established in order to provide some means for the transition from irredeemable currency to specie payment. No attempt has been made to put the national banking machinery in operation in that end. National banks had to a large extent been organized as a means for the aggrandizement of stockholders who did not intend to redeem their notes. The time has now come when the war money should be displaced by a money which, if not the world's money, should be the nearest approximate to it. Popular sentiment pointed to free banking and an elastic currency as capable of furnishing the necessary machinery for this purpose, but free banking without resumption is indefinite expansion. Mr. Coe thought that a plan could be devised which would provide for free banking without resumption. To the Free Banking bill of Mr. Clinton T. Merriam, the substantial principles of which he favored, another action might be added. He proposed that the legal-tender notes, at the option of the holder, might be exchanged to the amount of $2,000,000 each month for a compound interest note with interest at the rate of three per centum. The legal tenders so redeemed should be absolutely withdrawn. The compound interest notes substituted for them would maintain the volume of the currency at 400 millions, if that amount were needed. If it should not be needed the compound interest notes would be withdrawn on account of their constantly appreciating value. At the end of perhaps five years, the notes might be received for bonds at their face and interest, and thus redeemed. The function of these rates would be to furnish elasticity. On the other hand, Mr. Coe moved to set in motion machinery designed to facilitate the ultimate resumption of coin payment. He would discontinue all purchases of bonds with gold and hoard the surplus gold, if any, until such time as it might be prudent to commence to resume. He would not say until the gold represented fifty per centum of the outstanding obligations, or fix a definite percentage, but would hoard it until circumstances should render resumption practicable. With a constantly appreciating paper medium on the one hand, and the withdrawal of the legal tenders so gradually that their absence would scarcely be noticed, and the accumulation of a gold reserve. Mr. Coe believes that an elastic currency was certain, and the rapid approach to specie payments assured.

THE TANEY BUST AND MR. SUMNER.

The Senate this morning stole a march on Mr. Sumner, which will make him regret for the remainder of his life that he happened to be out of the chamber. For many years he has considered it his special prerogative and privilege to defeat the proposition which has been frequently made to place a bust of Chief Justice Taney in the room of the Supreme Court, with the busts of other Chief Justices. To-day, in his absence, a bill was brought forward and passed making provision for a bust of Chief Justice Taney, and also one for Chief Justice Chase, which will also undoubtedly pass the House.

MR. BOUTWELL'S APPRAISEMENT.

Mr. Boutwell's bill, introduced this morning, referring to the appraisement of merchandise, is intended to apply to those instances where there is a rise in the value of goods in foreign markets, between the time when they are purchased and the time of their shipment, and to certain other cases where particular classes of goods are manufactured abroad, especially for trade in this country, and which are sold and invoiced at a lower price than the market rates for similar qualities and kinds of goods not made for a special purpose.

DATE OF PENSION BILLS.

Friday is private bill day in the House. The only general point which was discussed arose out of a long-pending difference of opinion between the House and the Senate with respect to the time when Pension bills shall take effect. The House has always maintained that these bills should take effect from the time the disability was incurred, and that the pension was to be considered as a debt which the nation owed the pensioner. The Senate, on the contrary, has always insisted that these bills should only take effect from the date of their passage, and has so amended every House bill. Gen. Rusk, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, presented a case as a test case, and desired that the House should take such action upon it as would be a future instruction to the committee. The House, by a vote of 93 yeas to 56 nays, acceded to the views of the Senate. Hereafter, at least during this session, all Pension bills will consequently date from their passage.

JUDGE DURELL'S CASE.

The friends of Judge Durell state upon authority that he will under no conditions resign. Should the House decide to present articles of impeachment, he will abide the issue of a trial in the Senate. The report some days since that he had already resigned, was unfounded. The Committee on the Judiciary have directed the subcommittee that investigated the case of Judge Durell during the recess, to make their report to the House, and have it printed, with the request that it be recommitted. The testimony will fill about six hundred printed pages. As soon as it it printed the committee will immediately proceed to consider it, and it is probable that the Durell case will for some time postpone consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Postmaster General sent to Congress late this afte noon the entire correspondence with regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy. In his letter he makes no recommendation whatever, leaving the House to decide upon its own action. The contract specifically calls for a regular additional monthly service for ten years from Oct. 1, 1873, with iron steam-ships of 4,000 tons burden. A penalty of $1,000 is to be paid for every twenty-four hours of either in the arrival of ships, except in cases of inevitable disaster.

THE ST. PHILIP CANAL.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals have agreed to report in favor of the St. Philip Canal around the mouths of the Mississippi River.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. McCrary, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, has prepared an exhaustive report, which covers the entire question of the right of the General Government to regulate inter-State commerce, and is designed to accompany the bill which provides for the appointment of nine Commissioners to regulate railroad freights and fares, already favorably reported.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The House Committee on the Civil Service will hold their first meeting on Tuesday next, at which time Dorman B. Eaton and the other chief officers of the civil service will be invited to present their views to the committee with regard to the system. In spite of all the abuse this committee has received, a majority of its members are, without doubt, opposed to any hostile legislation, and are willing to canvass fully and thoroughly the merits and operations of the system.

MR. KELLEY'S CONVERTIBLE LOAN.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day resumed consideration of the Kelley bill, which provides for the issue of a convertible bond at 3 65-100 per cent. No conclusion was reached. The majority of the committee are evidently against the principle of the bill, but Mr. Kelley is tenaciously urging the subject forward, and will, no doubt, succeed in bringing it to an early end.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

When the District of Columbia Committee was called in the House to-day the committee answered that they had no report to make. This committee has ordered a careful and exhaustive investigation into all the accounts of the District, and an expert has been employed for this purpose. This investigation will take much time.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

It is understood that an attempt will be made to raise special committees in both Houses to investigate the subject of the postal telegraph. The question is one of such magnitude that it is believed the general Committees on Post Offices will not have the time for a careful investigation. The advocates of this scheme are making no progress, and are not likely to have strength enough to secure much consideration or examination of the subject.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WAMESET BANK AFFAIRS.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 16.—The Wameset Bank affairs, which have occupied the attention of Hon. Daniel Needham, National Bank Inspector, since the 30th of December last, were finally closed to-day. A report up to noon of Saturday last was given to the public, at which time Mr. Butterick, the Cashier, had refunded to the bank the sum of $13,300. Circumstances led to a continued examination. It was found, in addition, that Butterick had at one time applied $2,000, carried to profit and loss, to his own credit; that on an installment payment of $1,181 60, on a loan of the bank, he had passed it to his own credit as Trustee; that an over in his cash, alluded to in the official reports, was appropriated to his personal account. About $4,000 has been paid back since the first report, and the conviction rests heavily that he has made use of the moneys of the bank for a long time, which they are unable to show. His private drawer in the vault was examined to-day. Col. Needham made the following additional report this evening:

To the President and Directors of the Wameset Bank:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to report as a final result of my examination that all the defects I found in the accounts of your bank have been made good; that interest has been allowed and paid on the money taken from the bank and used without your authority, and that the cash over, amounting to $668 37, has been returned to the custody of the bank, and that your affairs are all in a healthy and prosperous condition.

(Signed,) DANIEL NEEDHAM,
National Bank Examiner.

The Directors decided on giving Col. Needham's report to the public. A vote of thanks was passed to Col. Needham at the close of his successful labors. The whole amount paid back by the Cashier is nearly $22,000.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill. Jan. 16.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes the final estimates of last year's crop of oats and hay in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. The estimated total production of oats in the States named in 1872 was, in round numbers 192,300,000 bushels, and the falling off from this in 1873 is placed at ten and two-tenths per cent. Indiana shows the heaviest loss, being over seventeen per cent., and Tennessee the largest gain, or nearly nine per cent. The estimates of the hay crop give an average falling off of the crop of 1873, as compared with that of 1872, equal to six and a half per cent., and makes the total yield last year in the above States nearly 10,000,000 tons. The reports from the correspondents of the *Crop Reporter* indicate an unusually favorable condition of growing wheat in most sections, although in a few localities it is feared that damage has been done by alternations of freezing and thawing weather.

NEW-YORK THIEVES ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Two New-York thieves, giving the names of Thomas James and Daniel Chapin, were arrested in this city to-day, for robbing the safe of Wm. Caldwell, on Fulton street. They entered the store in the day-time, and while one engaged the attention of the proprietor the other stole a pocket-book from the safe, which, fortunately, contained only $2 50. They tried the same operation unsuccessfully on State street, and were finally arrested and locked up.

ALBANY.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16, 1874.

The remainder of the constitutional amendments were to-day passed to a third reading in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Smith M. Weed made another attack upon them, the objectionable point being section 11 of the proposed amendment to article 8, prohibiting any county, city, town, or village from giving any money or property, or loaning its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or becoming directly or indirectly the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation. This article, Mr. Weed held, was framed in the interest of the great railroad monopolists, and the railroad magnates would rally to its support as one man, and spend any amount of money to secure its adoption. If it ever became part of the Constitution many localities now undeveloped would remain so forever. During the consideration, Mr. Brewer, of Chautauqua, called attention to the fact that in section 6 of the proposed amendment as published, the Black River Canal was named among the canals forbidden to be sold, while the records of the House and Senate show that it was not included among those canals which the Legislature is precluded from selling. The discovery of the error created a sensation in the House, and the impression seemed to be that it would prove fatal to the amendment. Several of the members, however, appeared to regard it as a mere clerical error.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE.

The Industrial Exhibition Company appear to have come to the conclusion that there is no chance for their two million and a half raid upon the New-York City Treasury. A bill was introduced yesterday amending the charter of the company by striking out the obnoxious clause. This looks well upon the ace of it, but it is just possible that it is meant to throw dust in the eyes of the public and cause the defeat of the bill introduced by Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., which legislates the company out of existence. The proceedings of McMurdy & Co., latterly, have been of such a character as to justify suspicions entertained of the sincerity of this measure.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Mr. Wachner, of New-York, introduced a bill which provides that the Mayor and Recorder of New-York, together with the Aldermen thereof, shall compose the Board of Supervisors of said County, and that the Mayor shall be President of said board. The second section provides that no additional compensation shall be paid to the officials therein mentioned for services as Supervisors.

RAILROAD JOBS.

The annual raid of the railroad jobbers upon the streets of your City has commenced in dead earnest. The bill for a railroad from the foot of Wall street to the foot of Chambers street, which passed both Houses last year, but was killed by the Governor's veto, was introduced in both the Senate and Assembly to-day. Senator Fox being sponsor for it in the former, and Mr. Kirke, of New-York, in the House. Those interested in its passage claim that the present bill does not contain the objectionable features which provoked the Governor's veto, but their assurances are to be taken with considerable allowance.

ASSESSMENTS.

One would imagine, judging from recent disclosures in THE TIMES, that the courts afforded ample facilities for vacating assessments, but there are persons in Brooklyn who desire more. A bill was introduced to-day to relieve persons living on the line of Third avenue, in Brooklyn, from assessments, for laying a main sewer in that thoroughfare.

A NEW SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day was one for the incorporation of a new Safe Deposit Company, to be known as the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company of New-York. The capital stock is fixed at $100,000, the stockholders to be liable only for the amount of their stock.

CHANGING THE CLERK'S DESK.

Quite an animated and amusing discussion took place in the House on a motion made by Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, to change the position of the Clerk's desk, at present at the left of the Speaker's desk, to the right. The motion was put to the vote and prevailed by a majority of 1—54 voting in its favor and 53 against it.

TO PREVENT FRAUD IN DIVORCE CASES.

Mr. Parmenter introduced a bill in the Senate providing that whenever any action shall be brought to obtain a divorce, or declare a marriage null, and issue shall be joined, the same shall not be referred to a Referee for trial or for the taking of evidence. The second section provides that whenever in any such action no answer or defense shall be put in, the matter shall not be referred to a Referee to take proofs or report his opinion and the evidence; but the hearing shall be had before the court, and proof be taken there, except such as, according to the usual practice, may be taken on commission or *de bene esse*, in the instance in which such is properly taken. The third section provides that the proposed act shall not affect the validity of any order of reference which shall have been duly made prior to the time the act shall take effect.

NOTHING TO DO IN THE SENATE.

The adjournment of the Senate this morning was due not so much to a wish of the members as to the somewhat remarkable fact that there was no business to be transacted. The committees have not yet fairly commenced work, and up to the present but few bills of State importance have been presented. On Tuesday next the amendments to the Constitution will be taken up as the special order of the day, and it is expected that their consideration will occupy most of the week.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.

The report of the Board of Health of the City of New-York was presented this morning. This report has already been printed in THE TIMES. The board append a resolution and petition to the Legislature suggesting that the enactment of a law requiring all railroad companies which enter New-York City to run cheap morning and evening trains for the benefit of the laboring classes would be an important sanitary measure, and would contribute greatly to the relief of the overcrowded dwellings of the poor. It is understood that a bill embodying the sense of this resolution will shortly be introduced in the Senate.

REPORT OF THE PILOT COMMISSION.

The annual report of the New-York Commissioners of Pilots was presented to-day in the Senate. The report commends the existing laws upon the subject of pilotage, and states that their operation during the past year has been very satisfactory, but it recommends the extension of the laws against abuses and encroachments to the extreme limits embraced in the City and County of New-York as now enlarged by the annexation of a part of Westchester County. Nine sunken wrecks have been raised and removed during the year. Bushwick Creek has been cleared of floating timber, and a dangerous rock at the foot of East Nineteenth street has been found and buoyed. Penalties have been collected from forty-seven steam-boats for throwing ashes into the waters of the port, but it is shown that it is impossible to enforce the law against this practice while steamers are allowed to have pipes or openings leading from the engine-rooms or other concealed places into the water. It is recommended that the law be so amended as to impose a penalty of $50 per day upon any steam-boat retaining such pipe or opening after notice from the Commissioners to remove it. The report states that the amount, $4,500, heretofore appropriated for the necessary expenses of the board has been found entirely inadequate, and it asks that the amount be increased this year to $6,000, and also that suitable provision be made by law for the compensation of the members of the board.

THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the Manager of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, submitted to-day, shows that 495 patients were under treatment during the year; 129 discharged cured, 43 improved, 141 unimproved, and 11 not insane. Forty-nine died during the year. The number of persons who regained their reason was unusually great. It is believed that the percentage of recoveries would be much larger if insane persons were subjected to proper medical treatment during the early stages of the disease. A recovery of four-fifths might reasonably be expected if treated within three months from the first attack. If twelve months are allowed to elapse, the same percentage may be considered as incurable. Of the 410 admissions, 8 had received a collegiate education, 23 an academic, and 323 a common school education. Of the whole number, 126 men and 109 women were married, 92 men and 57 women were single, and 16 men and 10 women were widowed. Thirty-nine men and 6 women became insane from intemperance, and 2 men and 2 women from opium habits.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

From the report of the managers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, it appears that the number of patients in the asylum on the 1st of January, 1874, was eighty-two. During the year 1873, 324 persons were treated, and 242 discharged.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

Senator Jacobs this morning introduced the long-talked-of amendments to the Brooklyn charter. The first amendment relates to section 2 of title 4. It requires the Mayor and Controller to open all bids for city bonds, none to be awarded at less than their par value, unless with the consent of Mayor, Controller, and Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is also united with the Controller in negotiating the loans of the City.

The second amendment abolishes the Department of Police and Excise, and creates a Department of Police within thirty days after the passage of the act. The Mayor, with the consent of the Aldermen, is to select a proper person to take charge of this department. He shall serve for two years, and receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars. The office of Superintendent is abolished, and that of Chief of Police created, and all officers of the present department removed except the patrolmen and doormen.

The third amendment removes the Health Board, and creates a department with a single head, to be immediately appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. He is to serve two years, and receive an annual salary of $5,000. All the powers and duties of the present board are conferred upon the new department.

The fourth amendment creates a Department of Excise. The Mayor and Aldermen are to select the head of this department as in the cases heretofore mentioned. His salary is to be $5,000.

The fifth amendment abolishes the present Commission of Fire and Building, and creates a department, with a single head, to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The salary of this office is to be $6,000.

The sixth amendment creates a Department of City Works, with a single head, to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. He is to receive an annual salary of $7,000. He shall have power to direct the establishment of such bureaus in said department as he may deem necessary, but this requires the approval of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. All proceedings of the proposed department are also made subject to the same authority.

The seventh amendment repeals the provision making the office of Park Commissioner a salaried one, retaining that providing for the appointment of the officer by the Mayor. The Commissioner must make monthly reports to the Common Council, or oftener if called upon. The department is in future prohibited from making any expenditure until the money therefor shall have first been appropriated by the Common Council.

The eighth amendment requires all bids or proposals to be publicly opened by the Mayor and Commissioners of City Works, and publicly announced with name of the bidder. All contracts are to be awarded by the Common Council, and are to be executed by the Mayor and Commissioner.

The ninth amendment requires the concurrence of the Mayor in the expenditure of any money by any department for extraordinary purposes.

The tenth amendment prohibits the creation of any bureaus in any department except with the consent of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

No little opposition to the proposed amendments has already been developed, and it is believed that they will be defeated, notwithstanding the great efforts which are being made by those in favor of them.

THE COAL-MINERS.

MEETING IN WILKESBARRE—THE DELEGATES ADHERE TO THE DEMAND FOR AN ADVANCE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 16.—A meeting of delegates from the Wilkesbarre, Sugar Notch, Hartford, and Plymouth districts of the Miners' and Laborers' Association, representing over 3,000 miners, was held here this afternoon. The hall was crowded with miners not delegates who had come to listen to the deliberations of the meeting. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon Mr. Charles Parrish, President of the recently-formed and powerful coal organization, and make known to him the demand of the men for an advance of ten per cent. over last year's basis, made report that Mr. Parrish stated he could not entertain any such demands. A motion was then introduced that further action on the question be postponed until Mr. Parrish should issue his circular stating whether the company was going to reduce the wages of the miners or not. This was unanimously voted down, the delegates all stating that they had been distinctly instructed to oppose any measure of postponement. A committee of three were appointed to make known the action of the meeting to Mr. Parrish immediately, and to report at a mass-meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we adhere firmly to our demand for ten per cent. advance, and recommend all the districts to effect a thorough organization at once.

A Corresponding Secretary was appointed to keep all the districts posted as to the action of their delegates, and to effect unity of action among all, so that the miners of one district should not go to work until all had agreed to do so. A Conference Committee was also appointed, whose duty it is to devote special attention to the measures for furthering the interests of the miners.

The delegates were above the average of the mining class in intelligence. As to what action the companies will take on this demand, nothing is known further than the reply of Mr. Parrish to the committee would indicate. All the miners of the new company of which that gentleman is President, are now idle except two near this City, and of this company alone there are nearly 7,000 men now idle. Other companies have stopped most of their works, and perhaps 14,000 would not more than cover the number of idle men and boys in this section of the anthracite regions.

EXECUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

JOSEPH BAKER EXECUTED—UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16.—Joseph Baker, a white man, was hanged to-day, at Charlotte, for the murder of a colored man named Newton Wiefong. Baker's counsel appealed his case, and moved for a new trial before the Supreme Court, which denied the motion. The friends of the condemned man then made an appeal to the Governor, requesting a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The petitioners justified their request by referring to the case of Dunlap, a negro, who murdered a white man named Gleason in Charlotte in 1867, who was tried and sentenced to be hanged, and whose case is at present before the United States Supreme Court upon a question of jurisdiction. Public sentiment approves of the course pursued by the Governor in declining to exercise executive clemency.

A MUTINOUS CREW.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 16.—Seven of the crew of the ship Arlington, which has arrived here from Norfolk, bound to Liverpool, refused to work, and have been taken to Norfolk for trial before the United States Commissioner.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION—NATIONAL FREIGHT RAILWAY—THE UNDERWRITERS AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—The National Board of Trade spent the greater part of the session to-day in discussing the report submitted by the Committee on Transportation, but the final elimination by the board of the most important proposition in the report and the adoption of the remainder of the resolutions reported, gave an inconclusive and farcical aspect to its action. The resolutions reported by the committee covered the various phases of transportation in question, and explanations accompanying each were offered. The first held that the railway companies engaged in the business of transporting grain in bulk, should, in all cases, deliver the same quantity of grain they receive; and that while it was believed that the common law governing all carriers would, if appealed to, enforce this principle, it is proper and desirable that the different State Legislatures should pass laws compelling its observance, thereby facilitating its enforcement by any individual aggrieved.

Mr. Husted, of New-York, spoke of the transportation of grain in bulk, and the necessity of providing some means by which loss in transit could be prevented. This great evil had to be remedied. From ten to twenty bushels of wheat were short in every car, and there was no redress. The tendency of this system of non-guarantee of quantity was to stimulate an organized system of pilfering and stealing on the part of the railroad employes or their confederates. He urged that a guarantee of the quantity be exacted from railroads, even if the rates of freight were to be increased. Legal action was too costly to be availed of, and legislative enactment he thought of very little value. Competition, he believed, was to eventually cure this as well as other abuses, but he was willing to vote for the resolution to ask State aid. The continued agitation of the subject, he thought productive of good. He favored the memorializing of the Boards of Trade of the country by the National Board of Trade urging the merchants of the various cities to refuse to accept any but guaranteed bills of lading. This resolution was unanimously adopted. The second and third were to the effect that Congress should not give at present any aid to railways or canals, and stated experience had that shown it was inexpedient to endeavor to control transportation charges by State Legislation. The committee qualified this latter assumption by some comments upon the injustice of the special privileges which railroads give to fast freight lines, and expressed their opinion that when private individuals desire to build a railroad through several States, they should not be prevented by the influence of existing corporations in such States. The fourth and fifth resolutions stated that the practical work of transportation being delegated by so many railroad companies to special freight lines frequently led to great abuses, and was an unnatural and unnecessary addition to the cost of transportation; that railroads should either assume the direct control and responsibility of their own business or leave it open to the competition of all freight lines that may undertake it, and that the railroads between the West and the seaboard should be chartered by the General Government, under proper restrictions, whenever private capital may be ready to undertake their construction, provided that such railway should be subject to the same local taxation as are the railway corporations deriving charters from the several States through which it passes; but neither the funds nor the credit of the Government should be in any way appropriated or applied in aid of any corporation organized under any enactment herein contemplated. The fourth resolution was adopted without opposition, but upon the fifth, which was an indorsement of the proposed national freight railway between Chicago and New-York, there arose sharp debate. Taylor, of Cincinnati; Able, of St. Louis, and Winsor, of Philadelphia, opposed it as an invasion of State's rights, and argued that such a road under control of Government would be a failure if ever built, and that it meant nothing more than a grab at the National Treasury.

Messrs. Stevens and Husted, of New-York, denied this, and said that a national charter for such a road was desirable because it would exempt it from vexatious interference by States, and also from the attacks of the grangers in their unreasonable warfare against railroads. This resolution was killed by being indefinitely postponed, and the board having made this unsatisfactory disposition of the question dismissed it and took up the reform of the Revenue laws, upon which it adopted a simple resolution asking Congress to consider the evils under which commerce is now suffering on that account, and urging that some remedy be provided. Mr. Mussner, of New-York, introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, there has been up to the present time no system in the issuing of bills of lading; and,

Whereas, There is no security for the holders of bills of lading, therefore be it

Resolved, That Congress and the respective State Legislatures be memorialized to enact such laws and regulations as will give the necessary security to owners of vessels, transportation lines, shippers, and holders of bills of lading. The National Board of Trade would recommend that in the passage of such an act the following leading points be incorporated: First, the law to be binding for all bills of lading issued for inland marine and foreign commerce; second, when more than one bill or lading shall be issued the first is to be stamped or printed, "original;" the second, "duplicate;" the third, if any should be issued, "shippers' copy, not negotiable;" the fourth, if any issued, "Captain's copy, not negotiable;" third, all bills of lading not bearing the above imprints shall, after a reasonable period, be wholly inoperative in any action or suits in any courts of justice; fourth, vessels or transportation companies issuing such bills of lading are not to deliver the merchandise designated except on surrender of the original bill of lading or against the duplicate under proper restriction in case of loss or destruction of the original; fifth, if bills of lading are made out to some designated parties the vessels or transportation companies shall notify the same immediately on or previous to arrival, and sufficient time shall be given for the removal of the merchandise.

These resolutions were adopted. Other resolutions urging on Congress the formation of Territorial Governments in Indian Territory were passed.

Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions on the distribution of the Alabama award:

Whereas, It appears from the proceedings in Congress that a wide difference of opinion exists in relation to the distribution of the fund awarded to the claimants for losses known as the Alabama claims; and,

Whereas, An attempt has been made to exclude from the benefits of said award the underwriters upon the property captured and destroyed; and,

Whereas, The underwriters did take the risks from the assured with the understanding that all their rights would be subrogated to them, as has always been customary, and did upon that basis calculate their premiums; and,

Whereas, From the year 1863 until the close of the war the claims of the underwriters against the British Government were regularly received and presented by Mr. Adams and the Secretary of State on precisely the same base as those of individuals, and were received by the British Government in the same manner; and, moreover, it was so understood by the assured as well as by insurers, all through the war, that the underwriters succeeded to all the assured rights as against the British Government in the same manner; and, moreover, it was so understood by the assured as well as by insurers, all through the war, that the underwriters succeeded to all the assured rights as against the British Government in all cases of total loss; and,

Whereas, The welfare of our insurance companies is of the greatest interest to the business community and the commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Board of Trade the underwriters should be indemnified for the losses sustained by them in the manner and upon the same terms as individuals.

Resolved, That as the claims of the underwriters were included in the award by the arbitrators at Geneva, it is but just that they should receive their proportion of the award.

A spirited debate ensued over these resolutions, Messrs. Stevens, of New-York, Grubb, of Philadelphia, and others, urging their adoption, and claiming that a strong expression of opinion was necessary to prevent a malversation of the money which had been unjustly retained by Congress for so long a time. The resolutions were referred to the Executive Council, with power to submit them to Congress, if found expedient, and the board adjourned until next meeting, the time and place of holding which will be announced by the Executive Council.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the National Cheap Transportation Convention to-day the Railroad Committee reported in favor of Federal legislation restricting railroad freights, and in many respects controlling their management; also recommending a national narrow-gauge railroad between the West and Eastern seaports, to be built at the expense of the United States Government. Judge L. Cochran, of Georgia, presented a minority report declaring that Congress had no power to regulate freight charges on existing railroads. The right to regulate commerce does not mean to build railroads to carry on commerce. The power to regulate is one thing, but the power to create is another. Charters created by States are legislative contracts, which neither States nor Congress can touch without violating the fundamental law. Other reasons are given against the majority report. Both reports were received and laid over. The convention then took up the reports on water routes. Col. Carrington spoke in favor of the majority report, and Gen. Rosser in favor of the minority report. The latter said the West was in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal; that the canal was absolutely necessary to the West, and that it would be built at an early day. The trade of the South was of vast importance to the West, which did not intend to let it languish. The West would have that outlet. A resolution was passed tendering the thanks of the convention to Col. Frobel, of Georgia, for his able speech.

During the discussion this evening Mr. Moore, of Chicago, expressed his belief that it was the duty of the Government to build such artificial highways for commerce as were practicable, and which the country required. Such lines should be built for freight, over which all citizens should have a right as common carriers, paying for the accommodation in just and equitable proportions.

Mr. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, said that they all desired cheap transportation, as the freight on wheat and other products to the water cost so much that less than heretofore now found transportation by the river and lakes. The railroad rates were less on grain than on heavy freights, and yet nine out of ten railroads did not realize enough money to pay interest on their bonds, and six per cent. on the costs of the roads. We have too much railroad competition already. If we build three or four or fifty more railroads, we will have to support them. The only cheap means for the transportation of the excess of agricultural supplies from the Western and South-western, to the Eastern States, was in the improvement of the natural water routes.

Mr. Smedley, of Iowa, thought the reason why some of the roads did not pay a dividend was that interest was required to be paid on fictitious values instead of on the actual cost of the roads. Stock was watered four or five times its real value.

Mr. Grosvenor inquired whether the gentleman believed every road watered its stock.

Mr. Smedley replied: No doubt some are honestly managed, but he did not know one of the Western roads the stock of which was not watered.

Mr. Grosvenor said that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock was not watered. It was among the most solvent and profitable roads in the country. It was managed with stinginess rather than with economy.

Mr. Smedley, resuming, said that he lived less than sixty-two miles west of the Mississippi River. His fellow-citizens have to pay for every bushel of wheat twenty-one and sometimes twenty-seven cents freight for a distance of 250 miles. Unless they obtained immediate relief they would have to abandon raising grain; but if they obtain relief, even to the extent of ten cents per bushel, they could double the present yield. In conclusion, he argued that law and precedents must give way to the necessity which required relief, and spoke in favor of the railroad projects now under consideration by members of the House Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. Thurlow, of New-York, replied to Mr. Grosvenor, showing how railroad stock is watered in New-York and elsewhere, and the dishonesty sometimes practiced in the construction of roads, giving New-York examples.

There was further discussion, when the convention, at 10:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

No definite action was taken on any features of the reports, but at the next session the convention will determine upon the plans to be suggested to Congress and the Legislatures of the several States.

The following principle is embodied in the report made to-day from the Railroad Committee:

"Railroads are highways, and railroad companies are common carriers. Congress should provide adequate penalties for the violation of highway and common carrier liabilities in commerce between States, and the several State Legislatures should provide the same in the case of commerce by rail within their respective jurisdictions."

The majority report on water routes as the cheapest means for moving heavy produce, presented in the Transportation Convention yesterday, resolves that some system of internal transportation, to bring into freer intercourse the different sections of the country, is imperatively demanded to revive our foreign commerce and increase and develop our domestic trade, and that to effect this object the United States Government should improve the great rivers and lakes which form the natural channels of trade and commerce, and connect these by such a system of canals as will open free and uninterrupted outlets from the interior to the sea and the means of intercommunication between the States themselves. The construction of these works is the present object in view, and matters of detail may be safely left to the wisdom of Congress.

The minority report on the same subject suggests that the Convention propose to Congress such enlargement of the Erie Canal and lake route as may be practicable, and the enlargement and extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois River, which will furnish additional and cheaper transportation from the great grain-producing region of the north-west to the sea-board, and also be the means of effectually cheapening rates for freight upon all the railroads running to the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Ohio to our Northern limits; and such improvement of the Mississippi River at its mouth and elsewhere as may be needed to furnish good navigation to the Gulf; and a third route from the Mississippi River to the seaboard, by the Tennessee River route, called the Atlantic and Great Western.

STAGE ROBBERY BY MASKED HIGHWAYMEN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16.—The stage which left Malvern yesterday for Hot Springs was stopped by a band of five highwaymen about five miles from Hot Springs, who captured the mail-bags and about $2,000 worth of valuables from the fourteen passengers, and taking one of the stage horses decamped.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16.—The Republican State Committee, in session at the Eagle Hotel to-night, organized as follows: Daniel Hall, of Dover, Chairman; Benjamin F. Prescott, Secretary; Charles H. Roberts, Treasurer; David A. Warde, of Concord, and James A. Wood, of Acworth, Executive Committee. There was a full attendance.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TICHBORNE CASE—ONE OF THE PROSECUTING COUNSEL MOBBED BY THE CLAIMANT'S FRIENDS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—As Mr. Hawkins, counsel for the prosecution, was leaving the court to-day he was mobbed by the friends of the Tichborne claimant. The Police interferred to save him from their violence, and four persons were arrested.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOT IN LIMERICK.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A serious riot occurred at the election in Limerick, Ireland, to-day. Two rival candidates of the "National" party are running, and a fight took place between their respective partisans. Knives and pistols were freely used, and several persons were wounded. The Police came upon the ground in force and put down the riot, after arresting a number of the participants.

FLOUR MILLS IN LEITH DESTROYED—LOSS A MILLION AND A QUARTER DOLLARS.

LONDON, Jan. 17—5 A. A.—The extensive flour mills at Leith were almost totally destroyed by fire last night.

The loss is estimated at £250,000 and 400 hands are thrown out of employment.

GERMANY.

FRANCE AND THE PAPACY—PRINCE BISMARCK ASSAILED IN THE LANDTAG.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The *North German Gazette* to-day says if the policy of France is made subservient to the temporal aims of the Papacy, the peace of Europe will be compromised.

There was an exciting scene in the Landtag today. Herr Mallimckrodt, an Ultramontane Deputy, quoted a passage from a recent work of Gen. La Marmora, alleging that Bismarck, in 1866, discussed the cession to France of a portion of the Rhinish territory.

Prince Bismarck arose and pronounced the statement an audacious and malicious falsehood.

SPAIN.

FRANCE RECEIVES THE THANKS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Spanish Government has thanked France for her conduct in the case of the iron-clad Numancia.

ITALY.

THE PAPAL SEE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The report that the Pope would hold another consistory next month was erroneous. The consistory was held to-day, when the final ceremonies of installation of the recently-appointed Cardinals were celebrated, and a number of Bishops were appointed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—1 A. M.—Clear weather and northerly winds, without a decided change of temperatura, prevail in New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region. Clear weather and easterly to southerly winds prevail, with higher temperature, and less pressure in Tennessee, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Cloudy weather, with continued low temperature and rain prevails in Florida and on the Eastern Gulf coast.

The barometer has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coast; it has fallen in the Mississippi Valley; the temperature continues below freezing at all the stations north of the Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States generally clear and cold weather will prevail during the day, with fresh and brisk westerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, with partly cloudy weather, except on the immediate coast, where rain will prevail.

The temperature will continue low in the South Atlantic States, and it will rise in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and thence westward to Kansas, rising temperature, light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and clear or fair weather.

For the lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, slightly rising temperature, fresh and brisk south-easterly to south-westerly winds and increasing cloudiness, and possibly light snow near Lake Huron, and thence westward to Minnesota.

There are prospects of an abundant ice crop. The Signal Office reports that at fifty-five stations from which reports were received at midnight, the temperature was below the freezing point, viz.: At Farther Point, 1°; Toronto, 5°; Kingston, 2°; Portland, 5°; Quebec, 1°; Port Stanley, 1°; Chatham, 3°, &c.

ICE FORMING ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16.—The weather here to-night is very cold, and ice is making in the river fast. Reports from the north say that the river is full of floating ice, and all of the ferry-boats have ceased running. At Castleton and at other points it is fast from shore to shore. It is thought that by morning it will be fairly closed north of Barrytown.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 11°; 6 A. M., 12°; 9 A. M., 13°; 12 M., 17°; 3 P. M., 24°; 6 P. M., 19°; 9 P. M., 17°; 12 P. M., 15°. Average, 16°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Teams are crossing the Missouri River opposite Atchison, Kan., on ice.

John Tindel, a French Canadian, aged twenty-six, was killed on the railroad yesterday, at Valley Falls, R. I.

Francis Hatch, of Guilford, N. H., was killed on Thursday by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

The British schooner Minna, which went ashore on Winthrop Beach, Mass., has been condemned and will be sold at public auction.

Charles Caspari, aged fifteen years, an employe of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company in Baltimore, was run over, and instantly killed, by one of the cars of that company last night.

In Newport, yesterday morning, the wife of Charles T. Hazard dropped dead of heart disease. Her brother-in-law committed suicide on Sunday last.

It is stated that negotiations are pending between the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company and the Central Vermont Railroad Company, by which the relations of those corporations are to be harmonized in a manner beneficial to both.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—A letter from the master of the schooner Ida A. Burgess, of Belfast, partly owned here, announces that the schooner was dismasted in the gale of the 26th ult. Six days after the crew were taken off in an exhausted condition and taken to Matanzas by the bark Wheatland, of Boston. The Ida A. Burgess was bound from Savannah for Providence, with lumber.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16.—The schooner ashore on Devil's Island, at the entrance of this harbor, is the schooner Union, from Ship Harbor. The crew succeeded in landing on the island, where they still remain.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 16.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented asking the appointment of a commission to investigate the manufacture and sale of alcohol, and one relating to the proposed bridge across the Mississippi at Iowa.

APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

Mr. **BOUTWELL** introduced a bill for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases, which provides that whenever any merchandise shall be imported by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or when the appraisers shall be of the opinion that the invoice of any merchandise does not correspond with the market value thereof at the place of shipment, although such invoice may state truly its cost, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to fix the actual market value of said merchandise at the place of shipment and date of exportation, by ascertaining the cost of the same or of goods of similar character to other parties.

ARMY BILLS.

Mr. **LOGAN** introduced a bill proposing to make it obligatory upon the President to retire any officer of the army or marine corps except the General or Lieutenant General of the army, whose name shall have been borne upon the register forty-five years, or who shall be sixty-two years of age. He also introduced a bill to increase the Pay Department of the army, which establishes the number of Paymasters at fifty.

A bill authorizing appointments and promotions in certain staff corps and for other purposes, was also introduced by him, which authorizes the President to fill existing vacancies in the Medical Department up to and including the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and abolishes all positions above said grade which are now and may hereafter become vacant. It also authorizes the President to fill all vacancies in the Ordnance Department, except in the grade of Second Lieutenant, which it abolishes. The bill also provides that all army officers hereafter retired on account of wounds received in battle, shall be retired according to their actual rank at the time, and not according to any so-called rank of command.

BUSTS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES.

Mr. **HOWE**, from the Committee on the Library, reported favorably on a bill appropriating $2,500 for busts of the late Chief Justices R. B. Taney and S. P. Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court room, which was passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. **LEWIS**, of Virginia, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Gen. V. R. Morgan, of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MAIL ROUTES.

The bill to establish post routes was taken up and discussed through the morning hour, and then went over.

SALE OF THE HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY.

Mr. **DAVIS**, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Attorney General to communicate to the Senate all information in his office relative to the sale of all Government property at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and the pending suits in regard thereto.

Mr. **EDMUNDS** said there might be information on the subject involving private interests and not proper to be made public; he therefore moved that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was adopted.

THE FINANCES.

The consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was resumed.

Mr. **SHERMAN**, of Ohio, argued that specie was the only true standard of value, and no other could be established. Bills of exchange, drafts, and promissory notes were used in settlement in commercial cities, as specie was too heavy for transportation. In England, where the specie standard of value is zealously maintained, only two per cent. of commercial settlements are in specie. Great Britain and France recognized the importance of maintaining their paper at a specie value, and so maintained it, while the United States recognized this duty and refused to perform it. The only reason why the national banks had not paid their notes in coin was because the United States did not so redeem its paper. If the United States was out of the way with its depreciated paper money, the national banks would have to redeem their notes in gold. Congress is bound, both by public faith and good policy, to bring our currency to a specie standard. He read from the act of Congress to strengthen the public credit, and said the United States, by it, gave the pledge to redeem these notes in coin. Without referring to the decision of the Supreme Court, he rested his argument on that pledge alone. That pledge was to redeem these notes at the earliest practicable period in coin. How have we redeemed that promise? Congress made the promise in response to the public voice; and I say to you with sorrow that Congress has done no single act the tendency of which is to advance our paper to a gold standard. Four years have passed away since then, and the dollar in greenbacks is worth no more than it was in March, 1870. These were facts, although it might be painful to discuss them. The Congress of the United States had done no act the tendency of which would lead one to suppose that the promise was to be redeemed. Four hundred millions of the public debt had been paid—a debt not yet due—and not a single dollar of the debt due had been paid. We were living now in daily violation of the pledge made by Congress, and had actually added to our currency since the act of 1869. On June 30, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to $356,000,000. On the 1st of January last they amounted to $378,481,339, or an increase in this form of security of $22,481,339. The fractional currency, which in 1860 amounted to $27,-506,923, now amounted to $48,554,792, being an increase of over $21,000,000. And, again, the national bank circulation had been increased from $299,789,000 to $339,881,000, making the total increase on the currency over $82,000,000. He argued that it had been practicable during the last four years to advance our notes to specie value. If not, when would it be? Should the redemption of the pledge be postponed until the public debt be paid, one-tenth of the amount of money which has been used to pay the public debt not due would have brought the country to specie payment. This thing of postponing the fulfillment of the promise could not be longer maintained with the view of reducing the public debt. If we postpone the redemption in order to pay the public debt, it will be many long years before this consummation, most devoutly to be wished, can be reached. If the inflationists wanted one hundred millions more now, how long would it be before they would want another hundred millions more? Men would always be in debt, and always be demanding an increase of the currency. Where would it stop? Just where our ancestors stopped at the close of the revolution. He regarded it as the crowning achievement of the Government that just after the close of the war it redeemed all obligations. The present is the time to stop and bring our currency to a gold standard. He reviewed the financial policy of the Government since the war, and regretted the act of April, 1866, which debarred the holders of our notes from converting them into interest-bearing bonds at par. The act of April 12, 1866, was passed after an hour's debate, and it conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury powers never conferred upon any one man before. He next spoke of reissuing the legal-tender reserve, and said he thought the spirit of the act of Congress was against the reissue thereof.

Mr. **BOUTWELL** said it had been absolutely necessary during his administration, as well as during that of his successor, to draw on his reserve to maintain the public credit. The Attorney General had given an opinion as to the Secretary having a right to do so.

Mr. **SHERMAN** said he did not blame the Secretary of the Treasury, but he thought it would have been better for Congress to have taken action that would not have permitted the reissue of that fund. He reviewed the plans proposed for resumption and said the plan he favored most was to take some bond of the United States, which in ordinary times is shown to be worth par in gold, and authorize the conversion of all notes into this kind of bond. He did not intend to commit himself to any particular plan, as he had no private opinion on the subject to be argued, but would review some of the benefits which the latter plan presented. It had been said that the notes under such plan would flow into the Treasury too heavily. Not that he thought that objection a light one, as the Government could use these notes in redemption of our six per cent. bonds. Every dollar of the five-twenty bonds is now due and payable at the Treasury in coin, and by redeeming these as he proposed it would be more advantageous than the operation now going on of funding them, which was being done at an expense of two per cent. to the Government. He desired to see the return gradual, but thought now the best time to commence as the panic had removed much of this cause. He would like one system of circulation in this country, and that issued by the Government, convertible at the will of the holder into gold. He thought our national bank system a good one, so good that no one who reflected a moment could be willing to go back to the old system. There was only one thing necessary to make our money equal to the best in the world, and that was to make it equal to what it promises to pay, a result which would follow resumption and contraction. He reviewed at some length the history of the Bank of England, and the laws which governed it, and said it could not issue a dollar above the amount secured by deposits of Government securities or gold on hand. Yet in this country we had issued $26,000,000 more than was allowed. One of the effects of a depreciated currency is to drive out of the country coin, unless hoarded in the Treasury. When the cry of more money is made he said, "Yes, more money, but more good money," and with a return to specie we will have more good money than any nation in the world. Take the aggregate of our currency now, about $772,000,000, and divide it among our population and it will be seen that we have more money for every man, woman, and child than any country in the world. Money is easier in New-York now than it has been for years, to persons in business. He did not think the panic a currency panic, but that it was caused by unproductive investments. Neither was it a bank panic, as only one or two national banks had failed, and in each instance it was caused by violation of law. He had been many years in Congress, during peace and war, and for one, he wanted to see the crowning triumph of the nation the declaration that its promises are good, and then its wealth would increase.

Mr. **MORTON** said that the act of 1869, upon which the gentleman based his argument, provided that at the earliest practical moment the notes should be paid in coin; the Senator (Sherman) says it is practicable now to redeem this pledge, and yet he does not propose to pay the notes in coin but in a bond which is barely at par, and which fluctuates constantly.

Mr. **WRIGHT** said he desired to address the Senate on Monday upon the pending resolution.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. **SMALL**, of New-Hampshire, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are owned and maintained by the Government in the District of Columbia, the expense and uses of the same, and who use them; and whether they are required for the public service; and, also, as to carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government and used with such horses.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. **KELLOGG**, of Connecticut, suggested the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, objected, and the resolution was not received.

REFUNDING THE MONEY PAID FOR TICE METERS.

Mr. **DAWES**, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for amounts paid by them in procuring Tice meters, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subsequently abolished by law. He asked the decision of the House as to whether such claims should be transferred from the jurisdiction of his and other committees to that of the Committee on Claims.

After some discussion, the House refused to send the bill to the Committee on Claims, a motion for which had been made by Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, and it was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS.

This being private-bill day, a large number of private bills were reported and acted on. Most of them were referred to the Committee of the Whole, under the new rule adopted a few days since.

The House at 3:40 P. M. adjourned.

The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

RAILROAD EARNINGS LAST YEAR.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 14th inst. says: "Several of our railway companies whose fiscal year ends Dec. 31, show a very gratifying increase. The Milwaukee and St. Paul leads off with an improvement on the previous year's result of $2,068,380. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy reports an increase of over $2,000,000; and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern over $1,500,000. The estimated totals for the year are over $9,000,000, $10,000,000, and $19,000,000, respectively. The two first-named have operated more mileage than they had in 1872. The Milwaukee and St. Paul has added its Chicago Line, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy its entire line in Iowa, heretofore known as the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. It is only natural to expect such important additions should materially swell the gross earnings. The Lake Shore, however, has made no addition to its far-extending system. On the contrary, it has lost. It has had to yield the remunerative traffic it had hitherto derived from the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad to the Erie, and, for the past two months, has had to divide the immense traffic of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad with the newly opened Canada Southern. Previously the Lake Shore enjoyed a monopoly of the Wabash traffic. In view of these considerations, it may be regarded as particularly gratifying that the Lake Shore is able to show $19,287,057 77 for 1873, against $17,591,629 46 for 1872. It is a much larger showing than can be made by any other Chicago road. The North-western and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy are the only other corporations that go beyond $10,000,000.

December was a good month for the companies in the main. It gave the Milwaukee and St. Paul an increase of $320,000; the North-western an increase of $159,721 92, and the Lake Shore, $63,500. The Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy also achieved favorable results, the north and south lines being the only ones afflicted with a light traffic. The occasion of this revival in the business of the Western roads is the increasing demand for grain. The lines traversing Iowa and Minnesota have been for weeks past, and are yet, taxed to their utmost to provide equipment with which to forward the produce. The only drawback to this vast trade is that it is only half business. The loaded grain cars are returned empty—a fact that is seldom taken into account by the amateur schedule-makers. Merchandise freight, bound West, is deplorably light. The lumber business, usually active at this season, is also frightfully dull, and the roads largely dependent upon the mills are quite inclined to sell out.

One other feature is noticeable. The roads that are showing the largest increase have been most successful in reducing expenses. The open Winter has favored economy. There have been infinitely fewer broken rails than were reported last year, consequently, fewer costly repairs. Accidents, lawsuits, and legislation are the ruinous items. From the former there has thus far been a tolerable immunity; the second are inevitable, and the latter are already threatening the corporations. It is doubtful which of the three the managers most dread; but certain it is they look on each in the light of a calamity. A secret meeting of railroad men, at which all the Illinois roads were represented, was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of taking some concerted action against the doings of the Board of Equalization and assessment of railroad property. The reporter was unable to obtain anything in regard to their doings."

A STRANGE CRIME.

The Voix, of St. Petersburg, announces the murder of M. Tchikatchef, a provincial Magistrate, under most extraordinary circumstances. In 1866 M. Tchikatchef, who had been married, but was separated from his wife, paid a visit to a landed proprietor in the district where his duties lay, at Noverjef. There he formed a too intimate acquaintance with Mlle. D——, the sister of his host, which was interrupted by the arrival of Mme. Tchikatchef, who sought and obtained a reconciliation with her husband. They returned to St. Petersburg, and six months later Mlle. D—— was engaged to be married to a gentleman, M. N——. She requested M. Tchikatchef to act as "*père d'honneur*" at her wedding, and, despite his repugnance, obtained his consent by the cynical suggestion that by doing so he would remove all suspicions of their former intimacy. For nearly seven years silence was observed between them as to their former relations, but in July last, M. Tchikatchef, being at Noverjef, met M. N——, who invited him to visit his wife, to which he consented. Upon making the visit he found the husband and wife together, and after a brief conversation M. N—— locked the door, while his wife, addressing M. Tchikatchef, said she was about, in his presence and that of her husband, to narrate the circumstances of their former acquaintance, which she proceeded to do in a manner which placed M. Tchikatchef in the light of a seducer. Mme. N—— then offered him a pistol and a dagger, insisting that he should justify her by committing suicide. He requested time for reflection, and by the opportune arrival of a friend he escaped for a time. Conceiving that he was released from secrecy by the violence practiced toward him, he informed his friend of all the facts, and was soon afterward challenged to a duel by the husband of his former mistress. By the advice of his friends he refused, and went abroad for a time, but as soon as he returned to St. Petersburg he was again challenged by M. N——. His relatives, whom he consulted, recommended him to have a full explanation with his antagonist in the presence of a friend, to which he agreed. At the time appointed he went to M. N——'s and his wife, but his friend had not arrived. Upon repeating his refusal to a duel, the husband rushed upon him with a dagger. M. Tchikatchef's friend, entering the room, found him engaged in a deadly struggle, from which he released him, whereupon Mme. N—— took from her pocket a small revolver and fired twice, but without effect. The wounds inflicted by the husband's dagger, however, proved to be mortal, and M. Tchikatchef died shortly afterward. The husband and wife are now in custody, awaiting trial.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. O'Looney has been appointed Lecturer on the Irish Language, Literature, and Archæology, in the Roman Catholic University, Dublin.

The repairs to the Madeline, in Paris, necessitated by the injuries received by that building during the Commune, are now completely terminated. They have cost 20,000 francs.

A telegram from Rome says: It is highly probable that an English prelate will be appointed Cradinal at the second Consistory, which is to be held at Easter.

Some stir has been created at Paris by the appearance of a pamphlet in which the idea is put forward that the Prince Imperial is not too young to reign, and that he ought to be called to his father's throne.

Japanese officials are beginning to try their hand at proclamation in the English language. Here is an example: "The trees cutting, birds and beasts killing, and cows and horses setting in free at the ground belonging to Government are prohibited. (Signed.) OSAKA FU.

The *New Free Press* announces that the Old Catholics of Vienna have petitioned the Government to recognize Bishop Reinkens, the German Government having done so. The Vienna Government has refused this request, on the ground that the Old Catholics are not recognized by Austria.

English artists have prepared a fine collection of water-color pictures for exhibition at the New-York Academy; but in consequence of the refusal of the American Government to allow them to be admitted free of duty, they will not be sent over.

The new screw steam-ship Schiller, built by Messrs. R. Napier & Sons, Glasgow, for the new German line of steam packets between Hamburg and New-York, has been cleared out at Glasgow as valued at £130,000 complete. Her British Customs register is 2,326 tons, and her builders' measurement 3,000 tons.

The Commissioners for the annual International Exhibitions held in London propose as a feature of each year's exhibition, to have a collection of objects illustrative of the ethnology and geography of various races and parts of the British Empire. It is intended to pursue the work systematically in the hope of ultimately forming a complete museum.

At a recent meeting of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, a report of a committee was read recommending great works on the Lee. The recommendation of the committee is that jetties be erected in the river, the river be deepened at a cost of £20,000, and subsequently that a tidal basin be constructed in the park at a cost of £100,000. The board gave a general approval of the scheme.

An English paper suggests a useful opening for the employment of woman's right women. The baggage train in the British expedition on the Gold Coast is made up chiefly of women, who are found to be more useful than the men, and who claim the right to whip those of the latter who refuse to fight. It is proposed that some of our strong-minded women might be advantageously employed as officers over these black Amazons.

Some of the German clerical papers announce that it is Archbishop Ledochowski's intention to accept election to Parliament. The journals contend that as a deputy the Archbishop could be neither placed under restraint nor expelled the country, and they say that it is with a view to secure this immunity that he allows his name to appear in the list of candidates.

The subject of railway accidents was alluded to by the Chairman of the Great Western Railroad, England, at a late meeting at London. Notwithstanding the many complaints that are heard, it appears that on that road during seven years only one life was lost. That was in 1872. In that year the company carried 32,800,000 passengers, and 11,777,072 tons of goods, running 18,390,047 train miles.

Derry celebrated the 185th anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates with all the fervor of olden times. Shots were fired in different parts of the city, crimson flags were abundantly displayed, and an effigy of the traitor Lundy was first suspended by the neck and then burned. A procession with music and banners made a circuit of the principal streets, and divine service was held in the cathedral. All passed off quietly.

At the last meeting of the students of the literary society in connection with St. Andrew's University, the debate was whether Bohn's translations or Bass' beer are the greater benefactors to students. The subject called forth a lively discussion, and at the close the meeting decided in favor of the beer by the casting vote of the Chairman. The debate was just prior to the dispersion for Christmas holidays.

Great complaints are made in Jamaica at the present condition of postal accommodations between there and New-York. The Atlas Line is loudly condemned. A Kingston paper says: "Except where business compels, no one ventures to take passage, and one of the main objects for which a subsidy was granted—namely, to afford a quick, safe, and ready means of traveling between Kingston and New-York—has been frustrated."

The *Journal de Paris* confirms a rumor prevalent some time ago, and states that M. Rouher has just signed with the French Government a convention, in virtue of which the Empress Eugenie will receive a sum of 3,000,000 francs, payable in annuities. The State will also restore to her Majesty the Chinese Museum at Fontainebleau, and the collection of arms at Pierrefonds, as well as the works of art purchased by the late Emperor.

A correspondent in a Jamaica paper suggests that as that island is in want of labor the Ashantees should be invited when the war is over to emigrate to Kingston; or failing that he proposes to introduce a few thousand as prisoners of war for seven years to apprentice them to civilization. At the end of that time it is intended that they should be returned to their native country, and each awarded a grant of free land. The proposition is made "on the score of humanity," of course.

The *Hakaïk*, a Stamboul journal, has been suppressed by order of the Government for an article on recent events in Arabia. The article objects to the course taken by the Porte in directing the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the territory of the Sultan of Lahej, and maintains the right of Turkey to the possession of the whole of the Arabian peninsula. The writer adopts a hostile tone toward England; declares that the British have no right to their settlement at Aden, and warns the Turkish Government that it was by first only obtaining a foothold in Hindostan that the English became masters of India.

A valuable administrative novelty has, according to the *Italia*, been lately introduced in Rome. A part of the convent of Regina Cœli has been converted into a prison; the rest is applied to the use of the new institution. The Italian Government, impressed with a sense of the importance of having prison-warders properly instructed in their peculiar duties, and struck with the excellent results shown by a somewhat analogous establishment at Turin, has set up a school at Regina Cœli, which is to provide warders for all the prisons of the Kingdom. The establishment can receive 160 pupils; there are at present but 115.

It has already been stated that Bishop Reinkens has issued a pastoral letter against the Pope's encyclical. In it the following passage occurs: "The Pope who was most feared, and who was surrounded with the greatest splendor on earth, Innocent III., condemned the English Magna Charta, cursed it, appealed to the heavenly and terrestrial powers against it, and struck it with his anathema and interdict. Nevertheless, the Magna Charta did not fall; it made the people of England great; and who will say that the English nation has lost its Christianity?"

A curious charge against a French Mayor was decided recently. The case came before the Correctional Tribunal of Cusset. M. Mébout, Mayor of Lachapelle, an ultra-radical, had ventured to insult the Commissary of Police of Cusset, who had called on him to ask to see the papers of one of his subordinates. "Your presence at Lachapelle," exclaimed the Mayor, "is always disagreeable to me. You should know, Sir, that I am Mayor of Lachapelle by the national will, while you are only a wretched Commissary of Police at Cusset, and you will not be there for ever." The court condemned him to three days' imprisonment and costs.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS—THE BUSINESS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS—MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS.

The officials in the Naval Office have prepared a summary of the business transacted in that bureau of the Custom-house for the past three and a half years. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the Custom-house during that period have been as follows:

	Foreign Ports.	Domestic Ports.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1870	2,332	2,220
Year 1871	5,559	2,985
Year 1872	5,537	3,015
Year 1873	6,203	2,747

The number which cleared for foreign and domestic ports have been:

	Foreign Ports.	Domestic Ports.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1870	2,045	2,463
Year 1871	4,982	4,995
Year 1872	4,728	4,864
Year 1873	5,609	4,331

The nationalities of vessels arriving from foreign ports for 1873 has been: United States, 2,252; British, 2,151; North German, 479; Italian, 423; Norwegian, 477; Swedish, 48; Danish, 35; Dutch, 36; French, 34; Spanish, 35; Portuguese, 15; Austrian, 159; Russian, 27; miscellaneous, 18; total, 3,953.

The general business of the Custom House for the past year has been as follows:

Entries of merchandise for immediate consumption	103,102
Entries for warehousing passed	22,595
Withdrawals from warehouses for consumption	95,936
Warehouse entries for foreign export	1,047
Rewarehouse entries for foreign export	914
Withdrawals for foreign export	3,873
Warehouse entries for transportation and export to Canada	1,319
Withdrawals for transportation and export to Canada	1,119
Warehouse entries for transportation and exportation to Mexico	2
Foreign exports, class No. 2	920
Canada exports, class No. 2	81
Warehouse entries for transportation in the United States	604
Withdrawals for transportation in the United States	1,074
Entries for immediate transportation without appraisement	4,997
Withdrawals for transfer and manufacture	108

The duties received on goods entered for immediate consumption during the year 1873, were $63,322,-180 12, compared with $79,408,562 34 the year previous, and the duties on goods withdrawn from warehouse last year were $52,195,897 92, against $58,807,-235 35, the total duties being $115,518,078 04 in 1873, against $138,215,797 69 in the year 1872, showing a falling off of $22,697,719 65, which of course is due, to a certain extent, to the depression of business caused by the panic. The duties for the first six months of 1872, however, exceeded by $11,840,000 the receipts from the like source during the first half of the year 1873, but this difference is mostly due to a reduction in the rates of duty.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The alleged bankruptcy of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, of which Gen. Burnside is President, will come before the United States Court at Springfield on the 22d inst., on the petition of Messrs. Winslow & Wilson, the contractors, who say that there is now due to them fifteen months' unpaid interest amounting to $144,375. Including the first and second mortgage bonds, the railroad company owe $6,343,250. The earnings are not sufficient to pay the operating expenses, and there is, therefore, nothing left to pay the interest on the bonds.

Another meeting of the bondholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad was held yesterday in Wall street. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that, as the great majority of the bondholders resided in Baltimore, and as they were not fully represented at the meeting, they recommended that a committee from the New-York bondholders proceed to Baltimore and ascertain the feeling of the bondholders there resident respecting the propriety of a foreclosure upon the property, or the acceptance of the proposition of the company to fund its unpaid interest into eight per cent. notes. The report of the committee was agreed to, and a committee of one was selected. The gentleman so selected will proceed to Baltimore today, and on his return to New-York another meeting of the bondholders will take place. The Missouri Pacific dividend, which some of the daily papers stated had not been paid, does not fall due until the 20th instant. The earnings of the road since November show a considerable increase over the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the year 1842 the total number of miles of railroad in Great Britain and Ireland was 1,630, constructed at an average cost per mile of £38,362, having a percentage of profit on the capital expended of 4.93, or nearly five per cent. The capital expended on railways at this date was £54,380,100. In 1872 the total number of miles of railway in the United Kingdom was 15,814, constructed at an average cost of £35,964 per mile, on which the percentage of profit was 4.51.

The extent of railroad completed in the United States in 1842 was 4,026, while in 1873 the net work of railroad completed all over the Union amounted to 71,565. The tendency of English railroads is to pay off their bonds and substitute shares. In 1862 the debentures, which answer to our railroad bonds, were £89,000,000 out of an aggregate of £385,000,000; in 1868, £108,000,000 out of £518,000,000; in 1869, £101,000,000 out of £518,000,000; in 1870, £90,000,000 out of £529,000,000; in 1871, £82,000,000 out of £552,-000,000; in 1872, £66,000,000 out of £569,000,000.

The following table compares the length and cost of American and foreign railroads, according to the most recent returns, with statements of area and population:

	Railroad, miles.	Population.	Area, sq. miles.	RR. cost p'r mile.
United States	71,565	40,232,000	2,492,316	$52,099
Germany	12,207	40,111,265	212,091	109,952
Austria	5,865	35,943,592	227,234	73,915
France	10,333	36,469,875	201,900	158,714
Russia in Europe	7,044	71,207,794	1,992,574	166,177
Gt. Britain, 1872	15,814	31,817,108	120,769	179,920
Belgium	1,301	4,839,094	11,412	106,987
Netherlands	886	3,858,055	13,464	87,202
Switzerland	829	2,669,095	15,233	87,134
Italy	3,667	26,273,776	107,961	80,711
Denmark	420	1,784,741	14,553	57,112
Spain	3,401	16,301,850	182,758	107,156
Portugal	458	3,987,867	36,510	101,311
Sweden and Norway	1,049	5,860,122	188,771	62,438
Greece	100	1,332,508	19,941	50,000

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—THE BALDWIN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

A special meeting of the Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the case of Messrs. Sweetland and Bowring, who had refused to abide by a decision of the Arbitration Committee. After considering the case the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Henry Sweetland and Henry Bowring, of the firm of Sweetland, Bowring & Co., be and are hereby suspended from the privileges of the Exchange during the pleasure of the board.

This unpleasantness is expected to be adjusted in a few days.

The following new members were admitted: Irving P. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd & Thompson; R. J. Curtis, of the White Star Line; Henry Gorham, of Lawrence & Co., and W. H. Walker, of W. G. Walker & Co.

Mr. A. Baldwin, a member of the Produce Exchange, applied for an injunction to restrain the corporation from trying him for an alleged infraction of its rules during the panic. It was claimed by plaintiff that the corporation had not the power which it assumed the right to assert over its members in his case. Judge Brady has now rendered a decision adverse to the plaintiff's application, in which he says: "The right of a corporation to expel or disfranchise a member for good and sufficient cause, viz.: when the offense relates to his official or corporate character, and amounts to a breach of the condition tacitly or expressly annexed to his franchise or office, is incidental to its corporate constitution. * * * By the thirty-second section of their charter, the Board of Managers may expel a member for fraudulent breach of contract, or for any proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade or other misconduct. This by-law has been declared just and reasonable, and within the precise purpose of the association, which was to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade. * * * Whether the proofs submitted to the defendants' Board of Directors to establish the charge made against the plaintiff, will be sufficient, may be the subject of review. But it is certainly in their power to entertain and act upon the charge. The proofs submitted do not show that the transaction which forms the basis of the complaint was consummated by the plaintiff, or that he had any direct agency in its accomplishment. Whether he is amenable would depend therefore if he had no such agency upon other facts and circumstances casting upon him a responsibility by notification of the act done. This is a matter which the defendants must keep in view, and see to it that justice is done to the plaintiff."

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

S. B. Dodd, President of the Hoboken Savings Bank, has written a letter, in which he states that, owing to his inability to see the Chancellor and procure the necessary order, the bank will be unable to resume business on Monday next, as was confidently expected. It is hoped, however, that on or before the 26th inst. the order will be obtained and business resumed.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The number of emigrants who have arrived at this port since the commencement of the Winter is less than the number for the corresponding period of last year. The Commissioners of Emigration state that there is a great demand for farm hands in South Carolina, and that they have forwarded a large number there since the Fall. Married couples with children are preferred as they are more likely to be permanent residents of the State than single persons, and it is considered desirable for many reasons to increase the white population in the South, especially in that State. Good wages are given, and farm hands will find ready and constant employment. The Commissioners are preparing their annual report and it is expected to be ready on Tuesday next.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS IN PURSUIT OF THEIR RAILS —$800,000 AT STAKE.

The suit of Lucas H. Weetjen and others against the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company and others, already briefly noticed in THE TIMES, was yesterday argued before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The suit is brought in the interest of European bondholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and of the branch known as the First Division of the same road, against those companies, and against William G. Morehead and George L. Becker, Trustees of the mortgage under which the bonds were issued, and also against Jay Cooke & Co., Gilbert Robinson, and Foote & Co. The relief sought by the plaintiffs' complaint is to restrain by injunction the defendants and each of them from disposing of a quantity of iron rails, valued at about $800,000, claimed to have been improperly pledged by Morehead, one of the defendants, to Jay Cooke & Co., another of defendants, such injunction to continue in force until the final determination of title to the iron as between plaintiffs and defendants. The grounds of the action, as condensed from the wide range of allegations embodied in the complaint, are as follows: The plaintiffs claim that, according to the tenor of the bonds and of the mortgage under which they were issued, the proceeds of their sale were to be used for the sole purpose of constructing two branch roads running through the State of Minnesota; that all moneys so raised were specifically pledged to this purpose, and Thompson, Becker, and Morehead, being Trustees under the mortgage, had consequent control of the issue and sale of the bonds, and disbursement of the proceeds. Pending the sale of the bonds in Europe, a contract was entered into by Becker and Morehead, by which Morehead was to build the road and receive all the proceeds of the sale of the bonds therefor. Plaintiffs claim that they have purchased for cash $7,000,000 worth of the bonds, and that between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth in addition thereto have been sold to other parties; that such proceeds were ample for the purpose of building and equipping the whole road; that after building about one-third of the line and purchasing rails and ties, operations were suspended in October, 1872, a year after the sale of the bonds, and nothing has since been done. The chief security for the payment of the bonds was a large land grant from the United States Government, on condition that the road be completed by December, 1873. By the failure to so complete within the specified time the land grant was forfeited. On application of some of the bondholders all the property of the company lying in the State of Minnesota has, by order of the United States Court in that State, been turned over to a Receiver. Thirty-four thousand tons of rails were imported from Europe for the use of the road, but 12,000 tons of which have been used in its construction, and the remainder pledged to Jay Cooke & Co. This pledge to Jay Cooke & Co. was made improperly and without valid authority, it is claimed, by Morehead, he being at the time a partner in the house to which the alleged pledge was made. Asserting, therefore, the illegality of this pledge, the rails having been diverted from the purpose for which they could alone be legitimately used, plaintiffs seek to have them appropriated to the benefit of the bondholders, and pending the issue of the suit, to restrain any disposition of them by the defendants.

A short time since, on this state of facts, as presented by plaintiffs, Judge Barrett granted a temporary injunction of the nature asked for, with an order directing defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be continued in force until the termination of the suit. Pursuant to this order, it was that the matter came up for argument yesterday.

The defendants, on their part, allege, in opposition to the motion, that the rails were legitimately and lawfully pledged; that the cause of such pledge arose with plaintiffs, they having failed to remit promptly from Europe the proceeds of the bonds when sold, but on the contrary had kept back a large portion of the same in payment of an old claim and in anticipation of accruing interest; that under these circumstances the managers were compelled to make the pledge in dispute, and that the proceeds were used to pay off the workmen on the road at a time when they were on a strike and threatening to tear up the rails already laid.

The case was argued at great length by Messrs. William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate on the part of plaintiffs, and by Messrs. William Allen Butler and Thomas H. Hubbard on the part of defendants, after which Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

CALIFORNIA LANDS AND WEARY LITIGATION.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the old suit in reference to California lands, in which Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, Gen. Keyes, and others were interested, was argued on appeal. The land was purchased by Gov. Price in 1851, and was embraced in the City of San Francisco. Subsequently he failed, leaving debts amounting to $100,000, besides $30,000, which was secured by mortgage on his property. Coming East, he gave powers of attorney to Captain afterward General Keyes and a Mr. Edmund Scott, to act as his agents in reference to the property, but, as it is claimed, with verbal instructions under no circumstances to sell it in bulk. In 1853 Keyes sold the entire property as a whole for $140,000. On the 19th of June, 1857, Price commenced suit against Keyes, Scott, and the purchasers of the property, alleging conspiracy between all the parties to get possession of property valued at $250,000 at the reduced price of $140,000. In 1864 the case was tried, and resulted in a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $120,609 against Keyes and Scott, the court directing the exceptions to be heard before the General Term in the first instance. In 1872 a motion was made before Judge Barrett for a new trial on the minutes, which was denied, and from this denial the present appeal is taken.

For the defendants it was contended by Mr. O'Conor that the only way of accounting for the verdict below was the ability of the late James T. Brady, who tried the case for plaintiff; that the whole circumstances of the case showed that the sale by Keyes was the only course open to him to save the property from being entirely swept away by liens rapidly accumulating to the extent of about $200,000. Decision reserved.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL LIBEL SUIT.

The case of Tennie C. Claflin, Victoria C. Woodhull, and Col. James H. Blood, indicted for publishing a libel on Luther C. Challis in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, was set down for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Tennie C. Claflin, Col. Blood, and Mr. Challis, accompanied by their respective counsel, were present at the opening of court. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, one of the trio of counselors by whom the defendants were represented, moved for a postponement of the trial on the ground that Mrs. Woodhull could not be in attendance, being at present in Kansas. Notice of the trial of the case had not been served upon the defendants until the evening previous, and counsel had not had an opportunity of preparing the case. Mr. Fullerton, private counsel for Challis, urged the trial of the case during the present term. Judge Sutherland thought the defendants should receive proper notice of the trial of the case, and suggested that ten days' notice be given them. Counsel for the defendants stated that it would be impossible for them to be ready to try the case during the present term, but would be prepared for trial any day next term. Mr. Fullerton announced that he could not be in attendance during any portion of the month of February, and by mutual consent the case was peremptorily set down for the first Monday in March.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, James Donohue and Joseph Fritz pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Thomas Murtha, convicted of arson in the third degree, was brought up for sentence. Owing to the excellent character of the prisoner, he was only sentenced to the lowest penalty in the discretion of the court —four years in State Prison.... Catherine Healy pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Michael Gallagher and Henry White, charged with stealing $75 from John Fleming, in a restaurant at No. 390 Canal street, on the 27th of December, were tried and acquitted.... George Snyder, charged with firing a pistol with intent to kill at William Martin, alias Kelly, who it was shown had been twice on the Island, was also acquitted.... Robert McGinness and Henry Maxwell, charged with the larceny of furs, silks, and other property, valued at $250, from the residence of Catherine Hufty, No. 139 West Thirty-second street, on the 29th of December, were found guilty and sentenced to four years and six months each in State Prison at hard labor.

THE LANGE MAIL-BAG CASE.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday a writ of certiorari was received from the Superior Court of the United States demanding that all the papers in the case of Edward Lange, lately convicted and sentenced on a charge of stealing United States mail-bags, be sent to the Supreme Court at Washington, an appeal having been taken in the case to that court. Judge Benedict made an order directing the Clerk to comply with the terms of the writ.

EXTRADITION CASES.

In the case of Joab Lawrence, who is held in the custody of the Sheriff, instructions have been received by that official to retain possession of the prisoner until the Governor gives further orders in the matter. Mr. W. O. Bartlett, counsel for Lawrence, proceeded to Albany yesterday, for the purpose of arguing the case before Gov. Dix, who, it is expected, will render his final decision to-day. Some few days since J. S. Donnan, of Travis County, Texas, was arrested by the Police authorities of this City, by direction of the Police of Travis County. Yesterday a warrant for his extradition was received by Sheriff Conner from Governor Dix, who granted the warrant on the requisition of the Governor of Texas, charging the prisoner with larceny and embezzlement, with directions to hand him over to the custody of John H. [illegible], the agent for the Texan Government, now in this City. Donnan will, it is expected, be conveyed away from New-York to-morrow.

WORK ON THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The work on the new Post Office progresses notwithstanding the cold weather, and the "hard" times. The walls of the four main stories are already completed, and a few weeks more work on the fifth will put an end to the outside labor. The iron frames of the French roof which will surmount the pediments fronting on Broadway are already up, and work is expected to be begun on the dome by the last of next week. The corrugated iron which forms the base of the roofing is already in its place, and on the north side fitted in with a concrete composed of pounded stone, brick, sand, and cement to an average depth of three inches. This concrete composes the principal part of every floor in the entire building, and is as thoroughly fire-proof as any material known to modern science. In its appearance it resembles frozen ground, and by shutting his eyes to the surroundings the ordinary observer can easily imagine himself standing on terra firma. Over this will be laid two inches of Portland cement, and over all a sheathing of galvanized sheet copper. The concrete will be filled in on the Broadway and Park row sides as soon as the present cold "snap" subsides. The view from the summit is grand in the extreme, though somewhat subdued by the extreme cold and the gales which sweep over the surface. To the spectator standing on the middle of the Broadway side of the roof, the scene is unique enough. Before him yawns a vast chasm extending to the sub-cellar, a distance of some 170 feet, broken 100 feet down by the skylight of the ground floor. This is the great "well" of the building, which gives light to the interior. Behind him is an immense cañon, extending for miles, between the solid masses of brick and mortar at his feet. All around is the magnificent panorama which greets the eye from any high point in New-York. In the basement and sub-cellar the work on the heating apparatus is being pushed vigorously. Steam has been got up in four of the eight large boilers in the sub-cellar, and will soon be communicated to the fifty heating coils which line the walls on each floor. Two more of these boilers are in their places on the west side of the sub-cellar, and will be ready for steam in a day or two. In the basement, just above the sub-cellar, are two engines, each of four-horse power, employed in raising brick and mortar by means of the elevators, of which last there are four, one in each corner of the building. On the ground floor are four other engines, of from eight to twelve horse power, engaged in raising stone and iron to the upper stories. This is done by means of "scales," small platforms, eight feet square, which are attached by ropes to the derricks, and then raised by steam power. As many as eight tons of corrugated iron and castings are taken up at a time in one of these "scales." Throughout the building men are engaged in putting in brick arches, and filling in the floors with concrete and cement. Yesterday was pay-day, and for nearly an hour the various employés filed up to the window of the Superintendent's office and received their envelopes. About $12,500 was disbursed to the 400 men employed on the building by Paymaster Charles Green, who came on from Washington for that purpose.

PROJECT FOR IMPROVING THE VALLEY OF THE BRONX RIVER.

An important movement is on foot for improving the Bronx River Valley, which, if carried out, will effect an entire change in the appearance, character, and sanitary condition of that section of Westchester County. Those who have visited Croton Dam and followed the course of the beautiful lake formed by it for a distance of about seven miles, never fail to admire that beautiful sheet of water and its picturesque shores. What the construction of the Croton Dam has done for the Valley of the Croton River in that locality the construction of a series of dams of an inexpensive character, so arranged that the extent of territory to be kept covered with water can be completely under control, and not interfere with the use of any of the existing cross roads. In some localities, especially in the neighborhood of Tuckahoe, there is much low, swampy land, presenting an uninviting aspect, if not unsightly appearance. It is proposed to cut down all the brushwood and trees found growing upon such land, and then, by the construction of a dam at some point on the river where the stream is confined to a narrow width, to flood and keep submerged all such low and valueless land, which will then be converted into beautiful lakes of such close proximity as to have the appearance of one continuous lake from the vicinity of Williams' Bridge to Scarsdale, a distance of nine miles. It is contended that the proposed improvement, which can be carried out at a very moderate expense, would not only render the valley of the Bronx River very beautiful and improve its sanitary condition, but also enhance the value of the real estate on both sides of the river more than 200 per cent. within one year after the completion of the work. United action on the part of the owners of property along the valley is to be solicited and carried into effect as far as possible. A complete revolution in the appearance, population, and prosperity of the valley is predicted as the result of the measure.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Judge Brady presided yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Rose Reilly, aged sixty years who had been indicted on the previous day for the murder, in the second degree, of her grandson, Patrick Donnelly, by jumping upon him during a drunken quarrel in the family, consented to a plea of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sent to prison for two years.... John W. Crawford, Jesse Newman, and Michael Pfortner, contractors for a building in West Eleventh street, which fell while in process of erection, and caused the death of a number of men in the cellar, were arraigned on an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree. Assistant District Attorney Rollins represented the people, Mr. Mathewson appeared for Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Howe for the others. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and the case was set down for trial next Thursday.... Bartolomeo Bulleo, an Italian sailor, was indicted for murder in the first degree, by stabbing Antonio Giovanni, outside their boarding-house in Eighty-eighth street. The prisoner, it was alleged, deliberately jostled the deceased in order to provoke a quarrel, and when the latter walked on, followed him and stabbed him with a knife in the side. Mr. C. McInerney, on the part of the prisoner, represented that he was drunk at the time, and that he had no deliberate intention of killing. The court accepted a plea of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life.... In the case of Benjamin Hynes, who was tried on Wednesday for shooting at with intent to do grievous bodily harm, the court reduced the defendant's bail from $5,000 to $1,000. The court adjourned until Monday.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association will be held Feb. 10 at the office of Mr. George Shepard Page, No. 10 Nassau street. The following papers, among others, are expected to be read: By Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, on "Recent Examination into the Condition of the Coast Fisheries of New-England;" by Charles G. Atkins, Bucksport, Me., on "The Collection of Salmon Ova and Salmon Hatching at Bucksport;" by Reid Livingston Stone, of Charlestown, N. H., on "Recent Experiments in the Collection of Salmon Ova in California, and the Food Fishes of the Pacific Coast;" by Seth Green, Fish Commissioner of this State, on "The Collection of Ova and Hatching of Useful Fishes." Other eminent pisciculturists will read interesting papers on kindred subjects.

THE ROBERT BURNS MONUMENT.

The subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a statue of Robert Burns in Central Park have been coming in very rapidly, in sums from $300 downward, and the sum required to pay for the intended monument will be complete very shortly. The cost of the statue, with incidental expenses and all included, is estimated at $15,000, which can be very easily raised from Scotchmen alone resident in this City. The well-known sculptor, Mr. John Steell, of Edinburgh, has the execution of the work, for which he is peculiarly adapted. The statue of Sir Walter Scott, already in Central Park, and several other works in this City, bear witness to the abilities of this artist. The exact design for the statue of Robert Burns is kept secret by the sculptor. The erection of the monument in Central Park is not expected to take place before the Summer of 1875, when it will arrive from Scotland. A great number of Americans have subscribed liberally to the monument of the great poet.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, 78, amounting to $363,368 20; pay rolls, number of warrants, 16, amounting to $2,558 63; total number of warrants, 94, amounting to $365,926 83. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $38,730 54; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $17,345 88; collection of assessments and interest, $35,875 46; market rents and fees, $62 75; water rents, $2,348 45; licenses, Mayor's office, $21; fees and fines, District Courts, $34; total, $94,428 08.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Mayor was engaged all day yesterday in revising the proof-sheets of his message. It is a voluminous document, embracing reports from the various departments, and containing recommendations similar to those embodied in the message submitted to the Common Council one year ago.... Police Commissioner [illegible] had an interview with the Mayor yesterday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

President **ROBINSON** presented the annual report of the Health Department of the City of New-York, and of the Commissioners of Pilots of New-York; also the report of the Captain of the Port of New-York for the past nine months; also the report of the Managers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. **SELKREG**—To authorize the Ithaca, Utica, and Elmira Railroad to extend its tracks.

By Mr. **FOX**—To authorize the admission to practice as attorneys and counselors in the courts of the State, all who are practicing attorneys and counselors in good standing of the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. **ROBERTSON**—To amend the charter of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company.

By Mr. **PARMENTER**—To prevent fraud in obtaining divorces.

By Mr. **GROSS**—To amend title 13 of chapter 20, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, making railroad companies liable for the acts of their servants.

By Mr. **JACOBS**—To amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. **FOX**—For a street railway from the foot of Chambers street, North River, to Wall street Ferry.

By Mr. **LOWERY**—For the relief of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Utica.

By Mr. **DOW**—To repeal the act of 1873 relative to the Seneca Indians.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. **LOWERY** presented the annual report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum. He apologized to the Senate for not presenting it on or before Jan. 15, as required by law, saying it had been lost in the mail or it would have been presented Jan. 8. The report was received.

Mr. **TOBEY** introduced a bill for the construction of new locks on the canal at Cohoes.

The annual report of the Board of Health reviews the sanitary condition of the City, and suggests a method for distributing the laboring populace of the City over a larger area, thereby relieving the overcrowding in the tenement-house districts, and providing healthy houses for the dependent classes by urging reduced rates of fare on railroads.

The gross amount of fees collected by the Captain of the Port of New-York during the past nine months was $60,000.

The amendment to the Brooklyn charter introduced by Mr. Jacobs provides that the Mayor and Controller shall open bids, and award all city contracts, and negotiate all city loans. The Department of Police and Excise is abolished, and one Commissioner of Police appointed by the Mayor every two years; a Commissioner of Excise shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to hold office for two years, the Department of Fire and Buildings to consist of one officer to hold office for two years and receive a salary of $6,000.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

Mr. **PRINCE**, of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the law concerning the publication of the laws, journals, &c., of the Legislature.

Also to allow practitioners in United States Courts to practice in the Supreme Court of the State.

By Mr. **LINCOLN**—To authorize the City of Rochester to issue the last installment of bonds in aid of the Rochester and State Line Railroad Company. On motion of Mr. **TAYLOR** the bill was read a third time and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. **PHILLIPS**—To repeal the bill allowing municipal corporations to aid railroads.

By Mr. **POPE**—To aid the construction of the New-York and Canada Railroad.

By Mr. **BARROW**—To authorize the laying out of highways across the Onondaga Reservation.

By Mr. **ALBERGER**—Amending the charter of the Industral Exhibition Company.

By Mr. **BLESSING**—To charter the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

By Mr. **KIRK**—To authorize the construction of a railway from the foot of Chambers street to the foot of Wall street.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. **BEECHER** offered the following:

Whereas, The public buildings now in progress of construction in the State, to wit: the new Capitol, the Hudson River Hospital at Poughkeepsie, the asylums at Buffalo and Middletown, and the Reformatory or State Prison at Elmira, are estimated to cost in the aggregate $6,180,000 they have already cost the State $7,258,000, all of which are far from completion; and,

Whereas, The present estimated cost when completed in accordance with the architectural designs, reaches the sum of $23,600,000; and,

Whereas, The present construction and management is in the hands and under the control of commissioners representing localities more or less interested in structures unnecessarily ornate and expensive; therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a joint select committee of three Senators and five members of this House, be appointed to inquire into and investigate the subject, and report at an early day, by bill or otherwise, any change that may be deemed desirable both to facilitate construction and lessen expense to overburdened tax-payers of the State.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the suggestion of the Executive, in his message to the Legislature, that the construction of all buildings to be erected by the State should be under the supervision of a single supervising architect, competent to the task, meets with the hearty approval of this House. Tabled.

Mr. **BENNETT** offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Previous to the last general election in this State, there was much public discussion in regard to the alleged culpability of the Controller's Department in its failure to discover at an earlier date the thefts that took place in the Treasurer's office during the months of August and September, 1873; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means to ascertain and report to the Assembly the facts concerning said matter, and whether, if so, what duty was neglected in the premises, which by law and usage is required to be performed by the Controller's Department.

By Mr. **PHILLIPS**—Calling on the Auditor for a detailed statement of the expense to the State for furnishing the canals with water, and the cost of dams. Adopted.

By Mr. **BENNETT**—That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire whether there was any neglect in the Controller's office concerning the defalcation in the Treasurer's office. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The report of Mr. Warren, who examined the Treasurer's books after the Phelps defalcation, was received and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The report is already published.

Mr. **ALVORD** presented a protest of Jacob Messer against Mr. Scherman, occupying a seat in the Assembly for the Eighth District of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Governor transmitted the report of the Board of Health of New-York, accompanied by a recommendation for the enactment of a law requiring all railroad companies which enter New-York to run cheap morning and evening trains for the benefit of the laboring classes to a distance not less than fifteen miles from their depots, thus affording opportunities to reach healthful residences for that class, and effect a sanitary measure of importance to the City. Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. **WACHNER** introduced a bill making the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen a Board of Supervisors for the County of New-York, and the Mayor President of the board, and that no additional compensation be allowed them therefor.

Mr. **ALBERGER** introduced a bill repealing sections 2 and 3 of the charter of the New-York Industrial Company, and providing that the company may issue mortgage bonds on its real and personal estate for fifty years, payable at such times as they may fix.

Mr. **STEPHENS** introduced a bill to amend the act regulating pilotage in the Port of New-York, passed March 17, 1865, by striking out of section 1 the last clause, from and including the words "when any ship or vessel" to and including the words "such pilot."

Mr. **KIRK**'s bill for a railroad from the foot of Chambers street to the foot of Wall street, New-York, fixes the route through South street and James' slip to New Chambers street, thence across Chatham street to Chambers street, thence to West street and along that street to Duane, and along that street to connect at Chatham and New Chambers. It is the same bill as was introduced last year.

Mr. **DONAHUE**'s bill to amend the charter of Brooklyn provides for electing all Commissioners, Corporation Counsel, and Register of Arrears for two years.

The House then went into committee on the remainder of the constitutional amendments, and, completing them, ordered them to a third reading.

The amendment known as "the canal and general debts funding scheme," adopted by the last Legislature, was also adopted and ordered to a third reading.

The Secretary of State, in answer to Mr. Weed's resolution calling for information as to what publication was given to the concurrent resolution, states that he finds no definite information in the office relative to the matter.

Deputy Secretary of State Wood, in a letter, says the resolutions were printed three months in the State papers, and they were transmitted to County Treasurers to be published the same as session laws are. They were also published in the volume with the session laws.

The House then adjourned until Monday evening.

LIBERAL CATHOLICISM IN SWITZERLAND.

The *Swiss Times* says that the Abbé Quily, formerly Chaplain of the French Army, has informed his ecclesiastical superior, the Archbishop of Tours, that he has joined the Liberal Catholic movement at Geneva, for the reason that he has found here "the ancient traditions of the Catholic Church, its credo, its sacraments, the sincere love of the Gospel, and a solicitude for the reign of Christ, disengaged from all political preoccupations." A general meeting of Liberal Catholics was held at the Hall of the Institute in Geneva on Dec. 22. The President reviewed the position and prospects of the movement, and the Treasurer read the financial statement. A proposition was made that the committee should be invited to take the needful steps whereby the parishioners should have the use of Notre Dame, they contending that they, as well as a number of other Liberal Catholics, had contributed to the fund for building it. He proposed that the two bodies into which the Catholics are divided should celebrate their worship there at different hours. A petition to the Conseil d'Etat was prepared for this object, and a large number of signatures were obtained on the spot. About five hundred persons attended the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the [illegible], and the committee was re-elected with unanimity.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE OXFORD DRUIDS—BRIGHT ON SPEAKING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874.

The Oxford Druids have, in recent years, acquired a political celebrity which threatens to extinguish their original character and objects. They had an humble beginning as a tavern club of the familiar type. The tradesmen of Oxford used to solace themselves at intervals by a free and easy social meeting; and they took the name of Druids, just as other societies of the same kind rejoice in the names of "Convivial Buffaloes," or "Jovial Oysters." The annual dinner on New-Year's Day was a modest feast of beef and greens, washed down with ale, and followed by tobacco and grog. The members smoked long clay pipes, known as churchwardens, from the gravity of appearance which they bestowed on persons who used them, and from the fact that they were much affected by the ecclesiastical dignitaries in question. The evening was enlivened by speeches and songs. Those who could neither speak nor sing suggested a sentiment. Even those who were silent were hardly dumb, for their pipes spoke for them. There are few inanimate objects so eloquent as a long clay pipe. It follows all the moods of the smoker, now quivering with sympathy and satisfaction, now shaking querulously with deprecation or motionless in peaceful rest. It is also a great assistance to oratory, lifting gesticulation into a higher sphere of art, and supplying an endless range of curves and flourishes. The bulk of the members were, of course, of the shop-keeper class, but men of higher standing would occasionally appear as honored guests, and gradually the club acquired a new importance. Politics were certain to be discussed, and an opportunity was then offered of testing, and also of influencing, the political opinion of the borough. The members did not disdain to take a seat at the feast, and the candidates who were their rivals were still more eager to ingratiate themselves with a representative middle class assembly which probably held the balance of the election. The Druids were naturally—that is by human nature—Liberals. The town of Oxford has its two members to set off against the two members of the University, and as the University is Tory, it is inevitable that the town should be Liberal. The election agents of the latter party saw the use which might be made of the club for political purposes, and continued to convert it more and more into a sort of Liberal Election Committee. It was reserved, however, for the present members for the borough, Mr. Cardwell and Sir W. (late Mr. Vernon) Harcourt, to bind the Druids as unresisting captives at their chariot-wheels. Such is the power of after-dinner oratory! They went, and spoke, and conquered. The members' speeches become a regular feature of the Druid festival, and, as they were long speeches, this cut short the songs and sentiments. The audience grew larger and more miscellaneous. Dons of the younger type mingled with the shop-keepers here and there, and white neckties gleamed along the table, and cigars began to be substituted for the long pipe. At last the members' speeches have devoured everything else, and constitute almost the whole entertainment. The pipes are disappearing, and the old harmonies and jollities of the canonical graybeards have given place to a solemn political ceremony. The members, as in duty bound, do their best to amuse the company, but politics are a dull business at the best, and jocular politics are the dreariest of all.

CARDWELL AND HARCOURT.

One of the reasons why the members for Oxford have been so successful in their oratory is that there is a tickling contrast between the two. Cardwell is a Prelate, grave, decorous, discreet, the good young man of his party. He has a fine, classical face, but the outlines, the crop of the dull red hair, the cut of the whiskers, are all too regular. He would be a good speaker as far as sentences go, if it were not that they, too, are more regular and precise and judicious than is natural or reasonable in a fallen state. His voice is grave, deep, and hollow, without the slightest modulation. Its tones are soothing and quiescent; and though Mr. Cardwell is much too proper a person to use improper language, one could conceive his calling bad names or scolding without its attracting any attention. His voice disarms suspicion, or at least stupefies it. This was the secret of his triumph, with the bill of abolishing the sale of officers' commissions—the most revolutionary bill that has been seen for many generations. It struck at the privileges of the aristocracy of birth and wealth at just the most cherished and valuable point; and yet it was passed in a single session in almost a humdrum way. No other man could have accomplished such a feat. The officers muster very strongly in the House of Commons, and they came up furious to the attack, fire all over; but contact with Cardwell put them out one after another. The patent match-box boast might be renewed in his case—"No matches of any kind light on this box." The officers came rushing up, expecting a conflict with a fierce desperado, and were confronted with a placid missionary. He routed them by his calmness and imperturbable peacefulness. No flame could keep alive under such a soft wet blanket. He began the attack by setting forth his proposals in a carefully-studied form of words, and to the end of the session he never varied from it. In answer to all questions, he said the same thing over and over again, with courteous simplicity, and in even tones which were as monotonous as his words. As soon as Cardwell made his appearance in public life, Peel caught at him, and he has been the same quiet, equable, decorous youth ever since. He is the very ideal of official complacency and self-possession. Even when out of office, he always speaks as if he had just stepped out, and would be back again in a minute. A very different style of man is Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Eager, aggressive, bumptious, full of self, and reckless in his efforts to produce a sensation. Till now he has never been in office, and it almost seemed as if he wished to make office impossible for himself. He took up his ground as an independent Liberal who could always say something smart and disagreeable about the Liberal Ministry; and his racy and pungent criticisms owed much of their effect to coming immediately after his colleague's pious admiration for the best of Governments, of which he was himself a part. Harcourt is now also in office, and it remains to be seen how he will acquit himself in the new part. As yet, he has but thrown off the free-and-easy airs of the unattached politician who is not too particular which side he hits. On Thursday, while advocating the reform of the Land laws in the direction of emancipating limited holders, he seized the opportunity of ridiculing Mr. Bright's "free-land" fancies. A man's right to his land depended, he said, upon just the same principle as his right to the coat on his back. If "free land" meant making land free that belonged to somebody else, that was a liberty he was not disposed to take. To think of improving the condition of the laborer by the subdivision of land, as in France, would be as wise as to think of improving the cotton manufacture by destroying the factories and putting up weavers' looms. What was wanted was that the actual holders should enjoy a more complete ownership and interest in the property; and this was an enlargement, not an invasion, of the rights of property. The Solicitor-General's change of name suggests some curious speculations as to the possible influence of personal appellations. As a Knight, he has gone back to his boy's name. He is now Sir William, and the romantic Vernon has dropped out of sight. It is possible that the more homely name may have a taming effect, especially if he remains in office for a little while.

HABITS OF ORATORS.

Mr. Bright has just written a letter to a young theological student in which he gives his opinion on the art of public speaking. He is for extempore speaking when a man knows his subject and has a good hold of it; but for a preacher who has to deliver a sermon a week on the same topic to the same people, a written sermon is, he says, almost indispensable "only men of great mind, great knowledge, and great power can do this with success," and he wonders that any man can do it at all. The best preparation for speaking is, he suggests, to think over what is to be said, and to form an outline in a few brief notes. He says he has never been in the habit of writing out his speeches, certainly not for more than thirty years past, the labor of writing being bad enough, and the labor of committing to memory intolerable. This statement must, however, be taken with a certain qualification. Mr. Bright, I believe, does not write out all his speeches, but he writes out the most important and highly-worked passages, and gets them by heart. The rest he fills in as he goes along, and any one who examines his speeches carefully can tell by the great precision and point of the language in certain parts what has been written and what spoken off-hand. All his speeches are very carefully prepared, but chiefly in his head. He goes over the points he wishes to bring out for weeks, and, perhaps, months, and broods over the subject till it takes form and substance in his mind. He has a small slip of letter-paper with notes on it of the points in their order, and in the House of Commons I have often noticed him for hours before he rose conning over his notes and rehearsing passages with his eyes on the ceiling. Mr. Gladstone uses notes, but only for facts and the order of his points, and trusts exclusively to the moment for his words. Lord Palmerston always spoke extempore, and scarcely ever condescended to refer to a paper. His great speech, five hours long, in the Don Pacifico debate, was delivered in this manner; he had only a set of the dispatches before him in order to make exact quotations. Long practice in dictations to private secretaries had given him a mastery of precise and easy language, but he was not a flowing speaker. He thought a great deal more about how a speech would read than how it sounded at the moment, and was determined not to use any but the words he really wanted. This made him hesitate occasionally. Mr. Lowe acquired similar precision from dictating leader articles for the *Times*. Mr. Disraeli despises notes, except notes of dates and other figures; he prepares his speeches with great care, planning them out, grouping his points artistically, and polishing up his epigrams. But his speeches, though partly drafted beforehand, are not repeated from memory. The late Lord Derby was an impulsive extempore speaker; but his son writes his speeches from beginning to end, and learns them laboriously. Lord Granville speaks off-hand, and is very unequal in his style, which is, for the most part, loose and slovenly. Lord Russell also trusts to the words of the moment; and this, I imagine, was the rule with all the speakers of the last generation. Mr. Horsman, I have heard, writes his speeches many times over, each time destroying the manuscript, and then writing another with as many improvements as he can think of. The object is, of course, to procure a firm hold on the subject generally, as well as on his premeditated language, so that he may drop the latter if he chooses, and insert anything that occurs to him.

THE LANDSEER EXHIBITION.

The Royal Academy has paid a graceful tribute to its distinguished member, Sir Edwin Landseer, by collecting a large number of his works for exhibition as a memorial of his genius. It is a good many years now since some of Landseer's best works were produced, and they have since been shut up in private collections. To a large body of people, therefore, this exhibition will have, to a great extent, the interest of complete novelty. One gets a strong impression of Landseer's vivid appreciation of animal nature in all its phases, and of the workings of his sentimental imagination in investing animals with varied characters. But I doubt whether it can be said to raise his reputation as a mechanical artist, especially as regards color. Taken separately, the life and poetry of the pictures strike one most; but when they are all massed together, the crudeness and poverty of color cannot be passed over. Landseer was naturally quick, impulsive, and rather impatient in his workmanship. This was not idleness or dislike of exertion, but a natural habit. He took in things vividly at a glance, but the vividness was apt to fade when he attempted to retain the picture too long in the mind's eye. In his later years he changed his manner and labored over his pictures exceedingly, but not with the best result. The curious thing was, that just when he was working most painfully and patiently, the look of the pictures suggested to critics that he was becoming careless and slovenly. Apart from its artistic value, the exhibition is extremely interesting for its glimpses of personal history. The painter's peculiar humor comes out pleasantly in his picture-letters—Sir Francis Chantrey's little dog Mustard (son of Pepper) carrying in his mouth a receipt from the artist who painted his portrait; Landseer himself, like a street-beggar, in rags and misery, crouching on his knees, with a penitential placard in his hand, announcing that he should have come to the Sketching Club at 7 o'clock, but didn't come till 9; and Landseer again, with his face cut and bruised, and a bandage over one eye—this being an excuse for not going to a dinner party after having been thrown out of his carriage. Then there is the Queen and the royal family. We are taken into the domestic recesses of the palace, and see the great people in their private life. Here is the Prince Consort with the infant Princess Royal, (now Crown Princess, and who knows how soon Empress of Germany?) The Prince wears the Windsor uniform—blue coat and red collar—formerly worn by official personages connected with the court, but now abolished for the more becoming blue, with gold embroidery; but he fondles the child just as lovingly and simply as any common father in his shirt-sleeves might do. Here is another scene at Windsor—the Queen in white satin, the Princess Royal, a baby bunting of two or three years old, and the Prince just come in from hunting in a picturesque velvet tunic and high-leather boots clinging tight to the legs. Outside, in the garden, you see the old Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, being wheeled about in a bath chair. Here again is the Queen with the little Princess Royal at her knee, and the Prince of Wales, then only a baby, on her lap. This and many other sketches of the Queen, with one or other of her children, and of the children separately, including one of the Princess Alice at nine days old, when, it must be confessed, that august personage looked wonderfully like any other infant of that mature age. Twenty years ago there was a rage for fancy balls at court, and we are shown the Queen as Queen Philippa—a very pleasant portrait—and the Prince Consort as Edward III.—not a portrait at all, as the long beard and hair have completely disguised him. Then we have all the household of royal dogs, big and little—Eos, a fine greyhound, which used to be the Prince Consort's favorite; the Queen's favorite collie, Sharp; Dackel, a droll, bandy-legged, turnspit sort of dog, of German extraction; Dash, Boz, Hector, Nero, and I don't know how many more, including the Duchess of Kent's tiny pet dog Quiz. There are the gillies and game-keepers and jagers, too—stalwart fellows in kilts or gaiters. Next we come to a later and sadder period. We see the Queen at Osborne in deep widow's mourning. She is seated on her pony, John Brown, in a gray kilt, holding the bridle, and is reading letters, the envelopes of which are scattered on the ground. Sharp is on his hind legs, praying to his mistress. It strikes one as rather odd to find here two large, highly-finished paintings of Van Amburgh and his lions, one painted for the Queen and the other for the late Duke of Wellington. Considering that as Amburgh was only a traveling showman, who thrilled the yokels by making believe to put his head down the lion's mouth, this is a curious sort of hero-worship. It may be said that the value of the pictures lies in the beasts; but these might have been painted without their vulgar theatrical keeper. By the way, I may refer those who are interested in Landseer to an article on him, by Miss Thackeray, in the *Cornhill*. It seems that Landseer's services as a painter were turned to account in a variety of ways. Whenever there was a great fancy ball there was an eager competition among the fashionable ladies to secure Sir Edwin to rouge their cheeks.

J. H. F.

REPORTS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM, AND THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER ROADS.

The annual report of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the year ending the 30th of September, 1873, furnished to the State Engineer, shows the following results: The amount of capital stock of the company as by charter is $8,000,000; amount of subscribed stock, $9,000,000; total amount paid in of capital stock, $9,000,000; total amount of funded debt, $7,035,069. Real estate and mortgages not included in these figures amount to $667,375. Cost of road and equipment, $18,269,168 95. The length of the road worked by the company, from New-York to Chatham Corners, is 130.75 miles, with a double track of 45½ miles. The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,962,970, and the freight reached 430,055 tons. The rates of fare for passengers per mile is: First class, through, 2 cents; for first class, way, 2¾ cents. The cost of maintaining the road was $526,900 66; repairs of machinery, $317,503. Operating the road for the year cost $1,083,955 28. The total earnings of the road from all sources were $3,369,169 86 for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873.

The annual report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad shows the total amount of the funded debt, up to the close of the year ending Sept. 30 last, to be $27,755,573 33. This sum includes $9,733,333 33 for £2,000,000 in six per cent. sterling bonds at 4.86⅔. The amount of the funded debt, as shown by the annual report of the year previous, was $16,496,020, thus showing an increase in the funded debt during the last year of $11,290,553. The floating debt amounts to $1,167, making the total of the funded and floating debt, $27,726,700 33, the average rate per annum on the funded debt being six and a half per cent. The capital stock is $89,428,300, including $813,900 in consolidation certificates, convertible into capital stock, but not yet presented for conversion. The total cost of the road and equipment during the year was $63,289,924 37, against $78,014,954 65 the year previous. The number of miles run by passenger trains was 4,311,884, and by freight trains, 9,666,344. The number of passengers of all classes carried in the cars was 7,630,741. The amount of freight carried was 5,522,724 tons of 2,000 pounds. The average rate of speed adopted by ordinary passenger trains, including delays, was twenty-five miles an hour, giving the rate of speed while in motion as thirty miles per hour. The expenses of operating the road are given at $10,055,122 69, of which the sum of $173,919 56 is for damages to persons injured, and $76,732 40 for loss and damage to goods and baggage. The total earnings from passengers, freight, and other sources was $29,126,851.

LONG ISLAND SOUND AND SANDY HOOK.

In reference to the statement made by Gen. Sherman before the Military Commission of the House of Representatives, to the effect that if the Government deepened the channel at Hell Gate to the extent of thirty feet, it would, in his judgment, reverse the foreign commerce of New-York, and bring it through Long Island Sound, past Hell Gate to the East River, allowing such ships as the Great Eastern, and the largest ships of the world, to come through Long Island Sound, Mr. G. W. Blunt, of the Pilot Board, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that the statement of the General is founded on erroneous data. The depth of water, said Mr. Blunt, at Hell Gate is more than ample for any vessel, and the present works now being carried on under the superintendence of Gen. Newton are intended to widen, not deepen the channel, and diminish the great velocity of the current, which now runs at ten miles an hour. The bar at Sandy Hook is covered by sufficient depth of water to flood the largest commercial vessel in the world. The Numancia, a Spanish iron-clad drawing 28 feet 2 inches, crossed the bar in the Summer of 1872, and few merchant vessels draw more than 26 feet of water. The main argument in favor of the use of Long Island Sound by vessels coming from Europe is the saving of distance, but many will be surprised to learn there is only ten miles, or one hour's difference, between the two routes, taking the point of departure from the light off Nantucket Sound, and the anchorage off the Battery. The objections to the Long Island passage are, after entering through "the Race" the land is on both sides of the vessels, which a sailor will avoid if he can, and which he can avoid by taking the passage via Sandy Hook, on which route he will have no currents to contend with. Then as to fogs, the vessel outside at sea, by heading off the Long Island shore, can run within twenty-five miles of Sandy Hook in safety. The Sound, from Sand's Point to the Battery, is very narrow, with swift currents varying from five to ten miles an hour, and is always crowded with vessels and more subject to fogs than the Atlantic shore. "In fact," said Mr. Blunt in conclusion, "I do not know a shipmaster, and I have spoken to many on the subject, who would take the Long Island passage before the route by Sandy Hook."

RUSSIAN SOCIETY AND JOURNALISM.

The *Ruski Mir*, of St. Petersburg, has just changed its editor, and the late editor, M. Wisskovatoff, published a farewell article to the readers of the paper, in which he says some very hard things of contemporary Russian society and journalism. The article begins by pointing out that, "partly owing to the apathy and want of culture in Russian society, and partly to the undignified and vacillating tone of the newspapers themselves, the press plays a much smaller part in Russia than in Western Europe." It goes on to show that the Russian papers, instead of representing different political parties or tendencies, are only distinguished from each other by their names, and that they have lost the moral influence which they formerly possessed. "What we want is a newspaper of decided character, high principle, and civilizing spirit and influence. Such a paper, strong enough to lead public opinion and form a party, is very much wanted at this moment, though perhaps the confusion and inconsistency which predominate in Russian society would greatly interfere with its action. The members of the civil service play the part of Liberals of the Opposition; the ecclesiastical colleges produce atheists, and the military schools opponents of the military system; while literary men hold appointments which hinder the free development of literature. Unfounded contradiction, *quand même*, of nihilism, is concealed everywhere; both our young men and our society generally are wanting in enthusiasm, and this is a sign of weakness. The Government outstrips the public in its desire for reform, while the public, always ready to find fault, but never to act, only displays its impotence when a Government reform requires support."

TRAGEDY AT MONACO.

A letter from Nice to the London *Times* describes a sad occurrence at Monaco. The writer says: "On Monday, the 29th of December, at 3:45 P. M., a highly respectable looking person shot himself in the abdomen when sitting on a couch at the end room, in which trente et quarante was being played. It appears he had lost all his money—£20,000. Hearing a very loud report of a pistol near to me, I turned round, when a most dreadful scene presented itself. The unhappy man had his hands on his white handkerchief held over the wound. The handkerchief had blood on it, and it was on fire from the flash of the powder. The poor fellow groaned twice, saying, 'Oh! oh!' The ball passed through his body. He was taken in a chair to the Hôtel de Paris. He has since said that he intended to have shot himself through the heart. The gambling tables were in full force immediately after this most awful event. I have tried to find out to what country he belongs, but without success. He is still living. This sad event is not noticed in any of the papers here; no doubt it will be suppressed."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON—THE DEATH OF FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

Despite the unfavorable weather of yesterday, which was dark and lowering, although not exactly stormy, the boulevards were densely crowded throughout the entire day. The greatest drawback to the general enjoyment was the deep and sticky mud, which grew deeper and more adherent from hour to hour. It was kneeded by thousands of feet into a sort of porcelaine *pâte*, which could have been modeled and baked like the other soils of Paris which are used in the arts. Between 2 and 5 o'clock the throng was so great on each side of the way that the people had to march in ranks like soldiers, following the current at a very slow pace, and, if not uttered aloud, the order, "right dress," was rigidly enforced by the shoulders of the line marching inversely. The stoppages at the *baraques* frequently caused blockades, lasting for some moments, and those who were in a hurry had to take to the middle of the street, where they ran great risk of being crushed by the numerous vehicles. This is the one Sunday in the year when all Paris feels in duty bound to promenade the boulevards. But good order prevailed in every direction, and there was no disturbance of the peace. The Police may have been doubled, but they were lost in this enormous crowd. Imagine one-half the people of New-York crowding upon Broadway at the same hour, and you will have some idea of this curious scene; but I very much fear that no American crowd would patiently submit to the slow pace endured here. As I have frequently remarked, the Parisians are admirable on such days. Occasionally a woman or a child were crushed and screamed for help, but invariably the pushing and pulling was taken with the best of good humor, the people always accepting gayly the consequences of being caught in a crowd, even if they have a garment torn or a favorite bunion crushed beneath the sabot of a maladroit. Seeing the baraques under such circumstances was out of the question, for the least pause subjected one to an amount of hustling which was more amiable than agreeable. Now and then one heard a testy dialogue when some elderly *flâneur* had his corns injured. A suppressed cry of "*Oh, malheur!*" would be followed by an "awkward!" "I beg a thousand pardons, Sir;" the other would say, "but I was pushed on from behind." "At least you ought to pay attention," and with a mutual touch of the hat the two parties would be separated, the one grinning from ear to ear, the other limping along his course. After dinner the crowds were not less dense, and there was no appreciable diminution until after 11 o'clock at night.

VICTOR HUGO'S AFFLICTION.

Taken as a whole the day can be called a happy one, but while Paris was enjoying this annual holiday spectacle our great poet was following his last son to the tomb. The funeral of François Victor Hugo took place at midday yesterday, and in the midst of all this life and gayety. The residence of the deceased was No. 20 Rue Drouot, near the Rue Rossini, and only a short distance from the Boulevard Monmartre. The crowd assembled for this interment was pushed and jostled by the happy groups out for their Sunday's promenade. Victor Hugo has been very unfortunate. First his daughter was drowned, with her husband, while boating at Jersey; Charles Hugo died in Brussels a year ago; François has just been carried to the grave, and one daughter only now remains of all the poet's family. But he has several beautiful little grandchildren. François Hugo was a very handsome man, of the English type rather than French, and appeared to be in the most perfect health. No one would have imagined that he had a secret disease which menaced his existence. Yet the action of his heart became so irregular that the physicians advised him to cease work for a time and make a short tour in Italy. He did so, returning the other day looking so well that every one supposed him in perfect health. But he had barely resumed his work when he was again attacked, and the disease carried him off very suddenly indeed. The grief of the aged poet was terrible. Nothing but his robust constitution carried him through this great trial, under which many a man of his age must have succumbed.

FRANCOIS HUGO'S WORK.

François Hugo was, I need not say at this late hour, a literary man of note. His great work is his translation of Shakespeare, upon which he devoted fifteen years of earnest labor. He was also the author of a history of the Island of Jersey, under the title of *Normandie Inconnue*. His translation of Shakespeare's sonnets are very remarkable, and the plays are done with care. If not all above criticism, one can truly say that all were done better than they had ever been done before. There is nothing so difficult as the work of rendering the nice shades of language from one language into another, especially when the writer is a Shakespeare. There are passages in Victor Hugo's poems which defy translation, and there are lines in Shakespeare which cannot be rendered literally in any other language than that in which they were written. But after fifteen years of careful labor François Hugo gave his countrymen a translation of Shakespeare which will ever remain as a monument to his memory. The ability shown in this work leads us to infer that François would have published other remarkable books if he had not given his talents to journalism. At this point many French writers would cease to think or write kindly of him, for he was an editor of the *Rappel*, the organ of the Atheists and the Radicals, and the favorite journal of all who have socialist tendencies. It finds its support among the classes who, having nothing, believe with Budhon that "property is robbery;" and yet the Vicomte Victor Hugo, Peer of France, the chief owner of the paper, is a man of enormous fortune. Since the time of De Balzac no author has driven such hard bargains with publishers, and until, to gratify his political hatred, he published a cheap edition of *Les Châtiments*, he would never allow one of his books to appear in a cheap form. If the people could not pay for them, he thought, all the worse for the people; his business was to make money while making a name which would endure, and he was too sensible to think that he could do either by popular editions of his works. François Hugo, and his brother-in-law, Vacquier, the chief proprietor of the *Rappel*, the poet of course furnishing the means, and both have been almost daily workers in this journal. To my mind a vast amount of talent has been wasted upon it, but opinions differ so widely that this must be taken as a personal appreciation. François Hugo was writing for the *Rappel* at the time of his death.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The announcement was made that no invitations would be sent out for the funeral, but the friends of the poet were requested to assemble at a certain hour. A vast crowd gathered in the Rue Drouot. Being the editor of the *Rappel*, a civil funeral, or burial, was naturally expected, and hundreds came in order to make a declaration of Atheism. The *pompes funèbres* were instructed, despite the wealth of the family, to send a hearse of the third class, a simple vehicle, decorated with black plumes. The poet followed this hearse on foot, his white head bare, and carrying a soft felt hat in his hand; then came Vacquerie and Paul Foucher, (brother-in-law of Victor Hugo, and Paris correspondent of the Independance Belge,) then the editorial staff of the *Rappel*, with Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Spuller, and all the leading members of the Radical Party, followed by a crowd of ten or twelve thousand persons, many being in blouses, and all wearing soft or wide-awake hats, to show their contempt for the hats worn by the *aristos*. It is a long march to Père la Chaise, but the crowd followed. A political demonstration was expected, and the ouvriers looked about for the Police, but none were to be seen. The gendarmes had been withdrawn by superior orders. The tomb of the Hugo family is on the right-hand side, and only one compartment remained, that reserved for Victor Hugo himself; hence the previous dead had to be encroached upon in order to make room and still leave the compartment vacant for the grand old father, who must occupy it one of these days. As the coffin was lowered, the ropes grated harshly, and the sound gave Victor Hugo a fit of trembling which alarmed his friends. Before the compartment was closed, Louis Blanc made a speech—a very good one, indeed, and containing only one political allusion. But the orator was frequently interrupted by applause, by clapping of hands, and cries of "bravo," a fact which seemed singularly out of place in that silent city of the dead. Only once were there marks of disapprobation. The subscribers of the *Rappel* had come to hear a certain kind of language, and they were displeased when the orator ran into reactionary and aristocratic doctrine. Louis Blanc closed by saying: "François Hugo was not an Atheist; he believed in God, and in the immortality of the soul; but he did not believe in many of the outward forms of the religion of the day." This was rank heresy, and caused a look of consternation. There was a murmured "h-u-s-h," as if groans or hisses were expected from the "friends" standing about, but the orator quietly closed, and Victor Hugo, weeping, threw himself into the arms of Louis Blanc, calling forth another round of applause. The effect was theatrical, and the scenic effect of the surroundings added something to the movement which could not have been found elsewhere. After this the crowd dispersed and went back to the boulevards to finish the day. A singular incident to close: The *Rappel* publishes a verbatim report of Louis Blanc's speech, but suppresses the paragraph above cited. It would never do for the *Rappel* to confess that it had had an editor who was not really an Atheist. At the same hour Gen. Vignalle, one of the ornaments of the court of Napoleon III., had a Christian burial, and the contrast between this and the civil burial of François Hugo was so striking that it left me pensive for the rest of the day. After all, it may be a sad day for humanity when even the outward forms of our noble religion are destroyed.

THE ASSEMBLY.

At Versailles the Assembly is still working upon the budget, and M. Magne has gained several easy victories over the financiers daring enough to enter the lists against him. Léon Say tried it, and argued that the budget should be balanced, and it could only be done in a certain way. "That way has been already tried," said M. Magne, "for we are working now to supply the deficits of M. Say's system of balancing the budget upon paper. The result of M. Say's own balancing is the present deficit of 145 millions, and I warn you that this is not all. The principle is very simple, and I only wish that I could practice it. It consists in borrowing money until the budget is balanced on paper. In order to balance his budget, M. Say borrowed 200 millions from the Bank of France, which I now have to pay. Shall I borrow of Peter to pay Paul, or shall I make a fresh demand upon the resources of the country? Let me show you how M. Say balanced his budget—and M. Magne then went into figures, making the matter so clear that every one cried, "Oh! Oh!" and winding Léon Say up so completely that he declared himself unable to reply, unless time was given him to study the question. As if he had not studied it when himself the Minister of Finance. This has given M. Magne the chief place in the new Cabinet, and as the Duc De Cazes and the Duc De Broglie are still at loggerheads, this fact is not agreeable to M. De Broglie. The Bourse has the utmost confidence in M. Magne. Meantime the municipality has increased its taxes, and 11½ per cent. has been added to rents. Thus an apartment leased at 1,500 francs a year, which now pays 85 francs tax, (all between 1,000 and 1,501 pay the same,) will have to pay 169 francs and a fraction the ensuing year, which, added to the registration and police tax, will bring the tax up to 200 francs. A new increase has been made in the octroi duties. Life has become very dear in Paris. The financial principle that a man whose income is fixed will be ruined if his expenses are continually increased, is about proven to the satisfaction of the skeptical, if any there be, and every man is warned to go into trade if he wants to live. Butchers, grocers, and those who sell the necessaries of life, are making larger profits than ever before. The present condition of the poor is not a cheerful subject for contemplation. All this has been said before, when things were not as bad as they are now, and as they have been growing worse and worse, *ma foi*, I am now growing curious to see how it is going to end.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

M. De Broglie is making every exertion to suppress universal suffrage, and he has made so many restrictions that he will have difficulty in getting his bill through. The age of voting is carried to twenty-five years, and a man must vote in his own parish or live three years in another before he can vote in it. This cuts off the working men in large masses, and reduces the number of voters about three millions. As they are all, or nearly all, Republicans, such a measure would help the present Ministry, for unless they can get some such measure before resorting to general elections they would stand no chance whatever. The Republicans and Bonapartists would carry everything. In view of this fact the *Nineteenth Century* wants the Bonapartists reduced to silence by force, and calls upon the Government to strike a blow at once or it will soon be too late. They must be suppressed at all risks. This is curious doctrine for a Republican journal, but if the advice were heeded it would be an admirable thing for Edmond About and his party. They have no further fears except for the Bonapartists, and if the latter could be put down by arbitrary measures the Republicans would find their way serenely smooth and easy. That is the way here, the moment a party begins to be feared the others want it arrested and immediately put out of the way. The principle is not the best in the world, but in order to calm all conscientious scruples you have only to treat your adversary as a nuisance, and demand that he be abated strictly as such, and not, of course, as an enemy.

A PERSIAN STATESMAN PUT TO DEATH.

A letter from Tabriz in the *Mshak*, an Armenian paper published at Tiflis, says that great excitement has been produced there by the execution of Mirza Yussuf Khan, one of the ablest and most popular of the statesmen of Persia. Yussuf was educated in Europe at the cost of the Shah, and studied for some time in Paris. On his return he brought with him extracts from French law books, which he translated into Persian and embodied in a code of laws adapted for use in his own country. This code was submitted by the Shah to a committee, but finding that the time was not favorable for reforms, as the famine which has desolated the country for three years had just broken out, he directed Yussuf to go to Astrakhan to purchase provisions for his starving subjects, at the same time supplying him with a considerable sum of money out of the public treasury for that purpose. Yussuf went to Astrakhan, but he only spent a portion of the sum entrusted to him in the purchase of provisions, and kept 16,000 tomauns for himself, thereby causing the death of thousands of people whom the money might have provided with food. When the Shah returned from his tour in Europe he at once ordered an inquiry into Yussuf's conduct, and, his guilt having been clearly proved, sentenced him to death.

JOHNSON AS A GRANGER.

WHAT THE EX-PRESIDENT THINKS OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT—AGRICULTURE AND MONOPOLIES.

The views of Ex-President Andrew Johnson on the farmers' movement, as they were expressed to Col. C. W. Charlton, General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, and by him communicated to the Nashville *Press and Herald* are as follows:

Mr. Johnson said: "I certainly approve of the objects and aims of the Patrons of Husbandry, so far as I comprehend them. The farmers of the United States have an undoubted right, and it becomes almost an imperative duty, to combine for their mutual protection and to advance their agricultural interests. If they will not protect themselves, unquestionably no other class will. If other classes combine, as they have done without a solitary exception, why should they not? Can they afford to fight the great battle of life? Are they willing to risk it in their isolated and scattered condition? As they now stand, they are the helpless victims of other combinations, and must succumb to their overshadowing power. By all means let them organize, from the Atlantic on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south."

"What are your opinions, Mr. Johnson, of monopolies and their general tendency upon the condition of the country?"

Mr. Johnson—In my message of 1865 I used this language: "Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes its allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies. The principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly obtains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but as the agent of and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, were they to exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government." Such were the views I expressed so far back as 1865, when the grange movement was not yet inaugurated, with regard to monopolies. The same opinion I entertain still. Monopolies are becoming dangerous, and I could entertain no other wish than that the Patrons of Husbandry may be entirely successful in checking their further growth and expansion in our country. "Rings" are emphatically the order of the day, and patriotism demands that they should be broken."

"Do you think, Mr. Johnson, that the farmers of the United States should take any steps toward absolving themselves from the present political parties of the country, and think and act for themselves and elect men from their own ranks to represent them in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures, or do you regard it as the best policy for them to risk their political fortunes in the hands of the parties alluded to?"

Mr. Johnson—When bad men combine for corrupt and profligate purposes, the time has arrived for the good men of all parties to associate and bring about such reform as the exigencies of the country require. Mr. Burke, one of England's greatest statesmen, advanced these ideas many years ago. The idea is to draw good men, sound at heart, and patriotic in every fibre and filament of their natures, from all sources—from every class of men who are not partisans in politics, nor fanatics in religion. I understand that the "farmers' movement" does not propose to build up either Democracy upon the one hand, nor Republicanism on the other, but to establish great principles, and to solve the mighty problem of mutual protection. The farmers should have greater concert of action if they expect to do any good for themselves.

"Can this Government, Mr. Johnson, be maintained and its constitutional rights perpetuated without the intervention of the agricultural and industrial classes of the country?"

Mr. Johnson—I answer, very directly, no. The agricultural and industrial classes constitute by far the most numerous and influential of all the classes. They combine, too, more of the elements of integrity. They are more truthful and reliable. Their very occupations lead them in the paths of fair and honorable dealing. I have always maintained that the people could be trusted, and so they can. The Government has pursued an unwise course in making such enormous grants of the public domain to railroad corporations. These lands should be parceled out to the classes referred to, and thus let them fill up the rural districts. Such a course would augment the industrial element of the country, and make it conducive to our national welfare. Our population is drifting toward our cities and towns, when it should take possession of our public lands, open them, improve them, and thus swell the number of agriculturists throughout the country. The happiest and most prosperous days of the Roman Republic were when its citizens were engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and when they loved their country as they did the apple of their eye. Virtue, then, was enthroned in the public heart, and patriotism was the crowning glory of the humble tillers of the soil. The history of the world will demonstrate that, in all national emergencies, when political integrity was at a fearful discount, and the hopes of the nation were blasted by the conduct of corrupt and profligate men, the sturdy yeomanry of the rural districts saved the country from impending destruction. I confess I have strong hopes that the great movement which the farmers of the United States have recently inaugurated, and which is spreading so rapidly over the entire nation, will create a healthful influence, not only in recuperating our exhausted lands, in diffusing the spirit of education among the masses, and in placing the profession of farming upon higher grounds, but in arousing a loftier feeling of patriotism and a more ardent and sincere devotion to our national welfare.

THE NEW FRENCH CARDINALS.

One of the Paris correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "Of the two French prelates who have been raised to the scarlet the Archbishop of Cambria is least known; few persons have heard of him beyond the limits of his diocese. When Louis Philippe was king he was made Vicar-General for his Gallican opinions, and now he obtains a Cardinal's hat as an Ultramontanist. We hear much more here of Monsignor Guibert, who succeeded Monsignor Darboy, shot during the Commune. The new Cardinal was ordained in 1825, and worked his way up till, in 1857, he was named Archbishop of Tours by the Imperial Government. He was at that place during the war, and became the host of M. Crémieux and M. Glais-Bizoin, members of the Government of National Defense. According to the *Univers* the Catholic prelate seized the opportunity of endeavoring to convert both his Jew and his Gentile guests from the errors of their ways. The Republican Government was not insensible to these efforts, and after the Commune Monsignor Guibert was called to Paris—a rather dangerous post, considering the fate which befell Monsignors Affre, Sibour, and Darboy. The new Archbishop showed his gratitude by forbidding the Gallican Liturgy, &c., in his diocese. Some comments are made here with regard to the nomination of Father Tarquini, the Jesuit. The question raised is whether a disciple of Ignatius Loyola ought to accept the dignity of Cardinal. The General of the Order, Father Beckx, seems to have decided in the negative, declaring that those who are admitted to belong to the congregation of St. Ignatius have, independently of the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, to pronounce a fourth vow not to accept any ecclesiastical dignity. The Curia observed that several Jesuits have been made Cardinals, and that the remains of two Cardinals who were Jesuits lie buried, as their tombs record, in the chapel of St. Ignatius. It is said that Father Tarquini first obtained favor in the sight of the Pope on account of his hostility to Monsignor Darboy and to the way in which he attacked that prelate and defended the powers of the Pope when the late Archbishop of Paris ventured to allow Prince Ruspoli to marry a Protestant lady. Father Tarquini on that occasion attacked the Gallican doctrines of the late Archbishop of Paris, who was the most liberal prelate in France."

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

It has been erroneously said, remarks the *Illustrated London News*, that there is a difficulty about the arrangements for the double marriage. This is stated as being owing to the rite in the Russian-Greek form being performed at night. No authority is given for this: and it may be here stated that when the Cesarewitch was married, in 1866, the ceremony was performed about mid-day. In that case there was no double marriage, for Princess Dagmar was previously baptized into the Russian Church, under the name of Marie Feodorovna. The marriage took place in the chapel of the Imperial Palace, where the Greek rite will, no doubt, be celebrated in the coming marriage. There is a very handsome English church in St. Petersburg, situated on the Angliskaya Naberejna, or the English quay, where the Protestant forms may be gone through; and as the two churches are not more than half a mile apart, there can be no difficulty in arranging the time so as to suit each other. The ceremony in the Greek form occupies about an hour. It does not take place at the altar, but outside of iconastas, which is equivalent to the rood-screen in a Latin church. Within this screen the place is considered so holy that a woman cannot enter, so a small temporary altar is erected in front of it, upon which is placed a copy of the four Gospels—these forming, without the Epistles, one book—and at this the marriage ceremony is performed. All monks in the Russian Church are celibates; but it is an imperative obligation, again, with the secular clergy to marry once in their lives only, which has given rise in Russia to a proverbial saying, "As precious as a priest's wife," to express a value which cannot be replaced. A monk, however high his position in the Church, cannot officiate at the nuptial service; this duty is always performed by a married priest. At the marriage of the Cesarewitch, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg at that time was a monk. He received the imperial party as they entered the church, and blessed the bride and bridegroom, sprinkling holy water on them, but he retired as soon as the marriage began, and the ceremony was performed by one of the secular clergy.

ITALY.

THE HOLIDAYS—ANOTHER CONCLAVE—THE NEW REGIME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

We are in the midst of a succession of holidays, and many of the shops are not open, and a good deal of necessary work is not done. Visits of felicitation is the mission on which most people are bent, and an endless variety of sugar pledges are exchanged in token of a friendship never to be broken. The ancient servitors of the Pope are trotting backward and forward from the Vatican, and the courtiers who flutter in the favor of the royal palace are going and coming from the Quirinal Hill. The King will run off to Naples as soon as the New-Year's receptions are over, and then the festivities of the long carnival will have been well begun. Pasquino is already in a broad grin, and in little more than a month the Romans will be laughing in general chorus. We do not know yet what new devices will be invented to give liveliness to the carnival; but it cannot be doubted that, as usual, satire will do its best—and worst.

ANOTHER CONCLAVE.

The talk now is that at the Vatican they are getting ready for another conclave, at which new Cardinals will be appointed, and Right Rev. Dr. Manning and others will not be kept waiting much longer for their red hats. The general opinion is that the English prelate has quite earned his plush, and we must expect to hear before long that one of the Pope's heralds is on his way across the channel bearing the trappings of the noblest livery worn by any of the servants of the Church. The Archbishop's recent discourse has been commented upon by many of the Italian journals, and quite as little favor as in England has been shown to the views and positions which it maintains. Whether just or not, the suspicion is obstinately fixed in the Italian mind that there can be no change from Anglicanism to Romanism such as is presented by this example except from motives of ambition: and outside the circle of the Papal Party there is not manifested a great deal of spirit of fellowship and sympathy. It is the general opinion that we have not yet seen the worst of the great battle going on, and as the fight waxes hotter the Church is bringing new Generals and Field Marshals into the camp. In talking with clerical friends, I find their teeth are set as firmly as ever against any concessions, and so the hitch must continue until one or the other of the wagons goes into the ditch.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

The Pope has been suffering from a slight cold taken in one of his walks in the garden of the Vatican, which had given those something to talk about who are forever looking for and finding some reason why he should be laid on the shelf. Every time the Holy Father sneezes a shock is given to the counsels of the politicians of the knitting society, and some go so far as to say that after Pius IX. there will be no Pope. But in spite of this, we hope, and do not doubt, that the flock will have still a succession of shepherds, and—pleasant thought—those who will care less about the sceptre and mitre than to bear the staff and wear the pastoral hat.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

While the Papal Party is struggling first of all to recover its power, the municipality of Rome is laboring with might and main to dispel the darkness of ignorance left as a heritage by the late Government. From a report just published, we learn that the number of pupils in all the day and night schools, supported out of the city funds, is 14,389. At least, that is the number on the lists, while the attendance averages about 12,000. The increase has been so rapid that good accommodations are not yet provided for all, and there is great activity in reducing convents, just taken possession of, and other places to a condition fit for the needs of public instruction. The fact must be kept in mind that most of those now taken into the schools were not formerly cared for at all, but formed the element from which the recruits for the great army of stupid devotees were drawn. The whole country is interested to have, first of all, as much done as it is possible to do, to increase the aggregate of intelligence among the masses of the population of the capital city, and to take instruction more and more from the control of the priests. What is taking place here offers some facts which are a curious study. The experiment has been tried of clerical schools, and the Italians pronounce it a failure, and the demand is now made for a complete separation of secular from dogmatic instruction. The action here is in direct contrast with what the priests are clamoring for in the United States.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW REGIME.

It is curious and interesting to notice the change of habits of thought and action gradually going on here in Italy, under the influence of the new political régime of national independence and unity. Those who knew the country twenty and more years ago, remember how to these people the foreigner was all in all. His arrival was waited for, and he was looked up to as the one to set the fashions, and lay down the rules for political thinking as well as for the direction of social life. That was before railroads were made and electric wires stretched, and the walls of separation were not broken down which divided half a dozen larger and smaller States. The traveler who visited the country went from city to city in vettura, by mall poste, or the clumsy diligence. Now and then the stately, private traveling carriage of some rich proprietor, as it rolled through the towns and villages, brought the idling population to the doors. The number of travelers was as one to ten compared with now. Then the Englishman was the monarch of the road and the way-side inn, and expected that at the cracking and snapping of the postilion's whip at the entrance of every city, the inhabitants would come out and fall down and worship him. Now all is changed. At the railway station John Bull's nationality is lost in the jostling crowd from every country. He finds everywhere Brother Jonathan disputing with him for the best places at the great inns, if he has not anticipated him by engaging the most expensive rooms in advance. This is one of the sins of "the American cousin" which is most reluctantly pardoned; for if there is one thing that John Bull thinks a good deal of, it is to sit on a comfortable cushion. No matter who suffers if he is quite at his ease. For the rest, the great Roman inns are now filling up with guests, and the largest proportion of them are Americans and English. The manager of one hotel tells me that his house is full, and with those of a single nationality—the American. Another house, the Hotel de la Ville, has not a guest in it whose vernacular is other than English, and of these the Americans are in the proportion of eighty per cent. A great many young people are among travelers from the occidental world—in some cases fathers and mothers with long passes, bringing with them all the members of the family. The West is now sending us some fine young beauties, and their complexions are blonder and fresher than we expected to see after hearing so much about the fading out of color in the cheeks of the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. On the whole, we are able to say with pride *civis Americanus sum*.

BENONI HOWARD'S TRIAL.

The trial of Benoni Howard was again continued yesterday in the United States Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict and a jury. The case for the prosecution was rested, and the [illegible] although waiving any formal opening, [illegible] that their defense would be conspiracy [illegible] of the witnesses for the Government. [illegible] then adjourned until Monday.

The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Man and Wife—Mr. G. H. Harkins, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30—Saratoga.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Femme de Feu—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock—Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Gabriel Grub—The Majilton and Raynor Families. Matinée at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Wizard Skiff—Royal Japanese Troupe—Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Belles of the Kitchen—The Vokes Troupe—Matinée at 1:30.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London and Paris—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim—(Allegory)—Matinée at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. R. A. Proctor—"Comets and Meteors."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..........$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..........2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..........3
The Weekly Times, per annum..........2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

An encouraging evidence of progress given yesterday by the Legislature was the passage to a third reading by the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, of the remainder of the constitutional amendments. Among the bills introduced in the interest of retrenchment is that providing that the Aldermen of this City shall receive no extra pay for their services as Supervisors. The charter undoubtedly aimed at terminating the anomaly of drawing two salaries for one set of duties, but the failure of the City and County Consolidation act prevented its provisions from being applicable to the case in question. Among the bills introduced for purely partisan ends, the most notable, so far, is that of Mr. Jacobs, for the amendment of the Brooklyn city charter. The proposals embodied in this measure are symmetrical enough, and are not destitute of a certain superficial aspect of fairness. But they have the radical defect of perpetuating a vicious system of annual legislative tinkering at the fundamental law of a city which has hardly begun to test the working of a span new charter, and they are further objectionable in throwing every second year the entire Municipal Government of Brooklyn into the arena of party struggle. Brooklyn needs good men much more urgently than new measures, and however admirable a charter like that of Mr. Jacobs may appear to his own stripe of professional politicians, it is admirably fitted to keep out of places of municipal trust citizens of high character and scrupulous self-respect.

The bill introduced into the Assembly for the regulation of our street cars is well meant, and we are glad to see a beginning made in this most necessary reform. What is wanted is a simple law prohibiting the car companies from carrying any passengers beyond those for whom seats are provided, and compelling them to run a larger number of cars than they do at present in the busy hours of the day. None of the companies have down-town depots, where they are most needed. There should at least be a reserve of cars not far from the City Hall, so that ample accommodation could be secured for the public between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. At any rate, let us have the law prohibiting the companies from taking fares from passengers who cannot obtain seats, and they will very soon find it to their interest to furnish a sufficient number of cars. The companies are rich enough to do their work properly, and it is time that the public secured some due attention to their rights.

At yesterday's session of the National Board of Trade the question of cheap transportation was discussed, and a series of resolutions of a strictly conservative character were passed. The first aims at terminating the abuse of grain leakages in railroad cars, and the fourth is directed against the extortions of the freight lines. The second and third are alone devoted to the general problem of transportation. They place on record the opinion of the board that Congress should abstain for the present from making any appropriations in aid of artificial means of transportation, and that it is inexpedient to seek by legislative enactment to fix rates of transportation.

The Pope is not to hold another Consistory in February, so that there will be no more new Cardinals for the present. The hopes of the friends of Archbishop Manning and of "a well-known North American prelate" have, therefore, proved to be illusory. However, all aspirants for a place in the Sacred College may know from the example of the recent Archiepiscopal recipients of the dignity how to earn it. Pastorals, in close imitation of the encyclical letters of the Pope himself, plentifully garnished with abuse of the King of Italy and the Old Catholics, are considered at the Vatican the most satisfactory credentials for a Papal elector.

A correspondent, in another column, gives some interesting statements concerning the operation of our present methods of distributing the burden of taxation. The showing which he makes is certainly a remarkable one, and brings out clearly the necessity to which we have alluded, of a complete revision of the laws on this subject. We may say, by the way, that the inference from the United States Supreme Court decision, of which he questions the accuracy, which makes railroad bonds, owned in the State, but existing out of it, exempt from taxation, is that of Mr. Wells. We have not seen the decision in full. We are inclined to think, however, that Mr. Wells' inference is correct.

A CHAPTER OF DEMOCRACY.

Whenever there happens to be any difference of opinion in the Republican Party concerning the course of any of its leaders, the Democratic papers seize upon it as a sign that a restoration of Democracy is coming at last. But in such cases they are reckoning without their host. It is not at all certain that if the Republican Party were to go to pieces at the next election, the Democratic Party, as it now exists, would be restored to power. The people will not intrust their government to a party simply because they do not like its opponents. They must have some substantial grounds for believing that the party seeking their confidence can furnish better measures and better men to carry them out. No such assurances can be found in the case of the Democratic Party, and we doubt if the time will ever come when they will exist.

A couple of months since it was announced with a flourish of trumpets that the party was to be reorganized, that all its differences were to be adjusted, that its leaders were to be found thenceforth acting together in pursuance of common ends and according to recognized principles. Certainly nothing could be more necessary than such an arrangement to a party which hoped to win general support. Obviously the country will not adopt a party until it knows substantially what that party is likely to do. It was high time that the Democratic leaders should make up their minds on what grounds they would make their appeal to the voters. They have for years been little better than political guerrillas, each prominent man "bushwhacking" on his own account in whatever direction he thought advantage was to be gained or booty found. If anything like a national campaign was ever again to be contested by the party, it was none too soon to enter on preparations for it.

Since the date to which we have referred, we have had a month or more of a session of Congress, and the Democrats have had a fair chance to show what their "reorganization" amounted to, and what the country might expect from it. We should be glad to be able to say that the plan had produced tangible results. We should welcome a consistent, skillful, alert opposition in Congress as an advantage to the country and to the Republican Party. But, as a matter of fact, there is nothing of the kind. The scheme, whatever it was, has utterly broken down. The Democratic leaders never were more distracted, never as a body more inefficient, or as individuals more imbecile. Not to mention that they have not, for a single moment, taken hold of any important questions, or advanced any controlling principles, or shown themselves able to set up against the policy of the Government a policy of their own, look at the course they have pursued on the few prominent matters that have come before Congress, what conduct could be more hopelessly stupid than theirs with reference to the Salary bill?

While they were running a race with some of the Republicans in pure demagogism, they could not surrender their gains without an unmistakable pang. The result was that they clamored with the loudest for repeal, but found fault with every proposition that secured repeal. And if anything could be more ridiculous than the position of some of the Republican politicians on this subject—that of Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, for instance—it was the position of some of the so-called leaders of the Democracy, Mr. S. S. Cox, for example. And while some of their men, with entire confidence in the blindness of their constituents, boldly defended the increase-of-salary measure, others as bitterly denounced it, so that there was no strong expression by any prominent Democrat but could be matched by some expression equally strong on the opposite side, from some Democrat equally prominent.

On other measures the account of the Democracy is equally barren. There have been two prominent appropriation bills before the House, both of them relating to the navy. The one last passed involved the whole question of the conduct of one of the most extensive departments of the Government. Yet the only effective criticism of the measure coming from a Democrat was that the appropriation was too economical. And this criticism was itself criticised and violently opposed by Mr. Fernando Wood, the chosen leader of the Democrats, and the very apostle of the new reorganization. The bills were passed with very little difficulty, and without eliciting from any Democrat a single suggestion entitled to attention. This is the measure of the resources of the Democrats: they have absolutely no policy to propose on any important subject, and they cannot have any. It is plain that they are not likely in this way to win the confidence of the country.

It was reserved for the Democrats, however, to make the most conspicuous exhibition of their utter incapacity to deal with the question of the hour even with reasonable regard for their own interests in the matter of the nomination for Chief Justice. It is well known that the Democratic Senators stood ready to confirm Mr. Cushing, not only in spite of his ugly record regarding secession, but because of it. The newspapers of the party everywhere took similar ground, almost without exception. None of them had the sense to see that the worst possible thing that could happen to their party was to have the questions of the war disturbed. They should have seen, if they were capable of learning anything in the school of experience, where the worst dunces are supposed to acquire something, that whenever the public mind, in this generation, is turned toward the war, in any connection, or by any suggestion, the Democratic Party is sure to fall into disfavor. Apart from all consideration of the country's real interest in the matter, the Democrats should, to a man, have made it understood that Mr. Cushing could not have their support, that in no way, directly or indirectly, would they give countenance to even suspicion that the results of the war could possibly be reopened. The war has been Pandora's box to the unfortunate Democracy. The lid is pretty well closed now. Surely they ought to know that it will not pay to lift it again.

The cause of all this confusion and weakness in the Democratic Party is not difficult to find. The party is actually, as it is apparently, without principles or any common purpose. It is a party of the past. The notions it once held are exploded. Its members may at some time form new ones; but they have not yet formed any, and when they do it is probable that they will lose their character as Democrats. The party is yet numerically considerable, but its bond of union is almost destroyed, and if a new one shall be found it is not likely to include the same men.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY AND NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Senator Morton evidently inclines to the belief that an inconvertible currency is a national blessing. He has been informed that the three countries of Europe which have made most progress during the last decade are Austria, Russia, and Italy; and finding that in all three gold has been during the period in question at a premium of from 5 to 25 per cent., he concludes that a depreciated currency is a necessary element of national progress. The fact is, that with the exception of Spain and Turkey, the three countries recommended to Senator Morton's notice were, ten years ago, the most backward in Europe. Their rapid progress since that time has simply been a recovery from a period of severe prostration, and their restoration to financial and commercial health is still very far from complete. The infallible evidence of this fact is precisely that selected by Mr. Morton as a proof of vigor, namely, that they are still unable to float a national currency at par. Gold is at a premium in these countries, because at a time of dire necessity their Governments were compelled to call in the aid of the printer to give the name of money to certain pieces of paper, which neither represented salable commodities nor their equivalent, and which were not, therefore, in any sense, money at all. The forced loans upon the national banks and the people thus made by the Governments of Austria, Russia, and Italy, are quite as defensible by the "higher law" as our own recourse to similar methods. But the fact of remaining unable to pay them is surely the best of all proof that the scars received during a national struggle with fortune have not yet been healed.

It is to the credit of the statesmen of Mr. Morton's three sample countries that they have steadily treated a depreciated paper currency as an obstacle to progress, and have bent all their energies toward placing it at par with gold. Since the date of the French revolution to the present time, the national revenues of Austria have never balanced her expenditures. From 1789, therefore, her national debt has been steadily on the increase. Starting at $170,000,000 in that year, it reached, according to the latest statement, $1,500,000,000, of which $150,000,000 were due to the war with Prussia and Italy in 1866. With the close of that struggle began the emancipation of Austria from Jesuitism in the court and feudalism in the Cabinet; political freedom was granted where its only hope had before been revolution, and national progress and restored popular rights went hand-in-hand. As a financial historian put it in 1872, "The Vienna Government and Legislature are no longer the heavy and perpetual drag and discouragement on all new enterprises which they were a few years ago. On the contrary, their spirit of practical and progressive reform sets an example to other nations. All over the rich countries of the Danube, capital and labor are vigorously at work in discovering and turning to profit the amazing resources which have been lying unheeded for centuries."

Such are the true reasons for the progress of the country that stands next to the United States in its rate of commercial advance during the last decade. It has purchased liberty, indeed, from the necessities of its Government, but these necessities have created an artificial monetary system which has been a drag upon its commerce, and has already brought its own penalty in the shape of one very sharp collapse of credit and an epidemic of widespread ruin. This latter point of analogy was probably overlooked by Senator Morton or his informant, as well as the further point that the financial policy of the Austro-Hungarian Administration has been steadfastly directed to a resumption of specie payments, and the consequent restoration of the national credit to its proper place in the Exchanges of Europe. Passing to Russia, we find an almost similar state of things, only the depreciation of the currency is of much older date, and the most recent period of national prostration is ten years antecedent to that of Austria. Catherine II. was the first Russian Sovereign who took to manufacturing "money" on a large scale. She left at her death a supply of 200,000,000 of paper roubles, ($150,000,000,) issued to make up deficits in the national balance sheet. Her example was extensively imitated by her successors till, in 1815, silver was at a premium of 318, *i. e.*, one silver rouble was worth four paper roubles and eighteen copecks. The Russian Government certainly did not conclude that unlimited paper money was a national blessing, and for about thirty years after the date of the Napoleonic wars they set themselves to working out the problem of approximating the national currency to its face value. By the passage of a Legal-tender act, the institution of a central Government bank, and the gradual development of the country, the discount on paper money has been reduced from 318 to an average of 15 per cent. Of late years the note circulation of Russia has undoubtedly increased, and its reserve of specie suffered a diminution; but the financiers of the Empire are never likely to commit again the mistake of supposing that an inconvertible paper currency can ever permanently take the place of money.

Senator Morton cites Germany among the most progressive countries of the last decade; but as Germany trades on a specie basis, and as her hunger for the precious metals is notorious, that example cannot serve the purpose of his argument. Italy has been struggling ever since her consolidation as a kingdom against impending bankruptcy. When her credit failed her in 1867 in borrowing to meet the annually-increasing disparity between revenue and expenditures, she took to selling church lands, State railroads, tobacco monopoly, State domains, and what not, and yet the gulf needs at least $150,000,000 more to fill it. Over $80,000,000 of legal-tender notes, as we should call them, are in circulation in Italy, besides other floating evidences of national indebtedness. But to bring back Italy to a specie basis has been the ambition of every Finance Minister for the last five years, and the Administration which accomplishes that feat will, in the estimation of the Italian people, cover itself with imperishable glory.

PHILADELPHIA STREET RAILROADS.

The question of getting from one part of a city to another is always especially interesting in Winter. We propose, in this article, to say a few words about the way in which our Philadelphia neighbors manage the matter of local conveyance.

There is, we believe, no such thing as an omnibus line anywhere in the closely-built portions of the Quaker City. The aggregate length of the street railroads is about 200 miles. Most of the lines are single track, the streets through which they pass being generally only fifty feet wide, thus requiring the cars to run up one street and down another. The location of the roads is generally judicious and convenient. If the whole thing were to be done over again, the arrangement in this respect might, no doubt, be somewhat better; but the changes would not be very material, and in many cases there would be no difference at all.

The Philadelphians complain a good deal, and with much reason, of the manner in which the cars on some of the lines are crowded at certain hours of the day. But, as compared with the people of New-York, they have little idea of what a crowded street car really is. Those of them who have been here, and have had occasion to go up town at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, can of course give their friends some faint description of such a vehicle in the Metropolis; but the subject is one to which no description in words can do justice. A crowded street car in our happy City is a thing which must be seen to be appreciated. Indeed, merely seeing it is not enough. A man must not only look at, but ride in, it. Still, some of the Philadelphia lines are gradually approximating to our standard, and in a few years our companies may perhaps have little reason to boast of their superiority in close packing.

Most of the Philadelphia horse railroads are, we believe, required by their charters to keep the roadway of the streets through which they pass paved and in order. It is small praise to say that these streets are as well, or perhaps better, attended to than those which are cared for directly by the municipal authorities.

The regular fare on the Philadelphia roads is seven cents; but tickets "good on any city railway" are sold four for a quarter of a dollar by the conductors. There is, also, an arrangement between some of the roads running east and west and some of the north and south lines for "exchange tickets" from the point of intersection, whereby the whole charge for the two rides is nine cents. On the principal roads, these fares yield enormous profits, the dividends being, in many cases, fully double or treble as much as would, after making all reasonable deductions and allowances, be amply sufficient to render the amount of capital actually paid in an excellent investment.

Philadelphia has, as most of our readers are no doubt aware, few great thoroughfares. Owing to the shape of the city and the regularity of the streets, men in going to and from their places of business have much oftener than in New-York a choice of two or more equally advantageous routes. Besides this, the average Philadelphian lives much nearer his business than the average New-Yorker. But the difference in regard to short travel occasioned by this latter circumstance is not so great as might at first be supposed, owing to a curious preference on the part of the primitive inhabitants of the City of William Penn for eating with their families instead of feeding at a restaurant. With a Philadelphian what he eats, though not a question to which he is characteristically indifferent, is usually of much less consequence than where he eats it. The sacrifice of time and convenience which he is willing to undergo in order to avoid taking even one meal a day away from his wife and children, would form an exceedingly interesting topic of observation and study to a traveler from the Metropolis.

A great many of the Philadelphia street cars have the front platform completely railed in, and no steps or other means of access to it for passengers except through the car. Cars thus built can, of course, only be used on the roads where the line of the track is such that the vehicle can always be run with the same end first. But even where the two platforms are alike, there is much less getting on and off the front one than there is here. One reason for this difference is, that there is not so frequent necessity for riding on the front platform to avoid the alternative of walking, or for emerging at the front door in order to escape from the interior at all.

All things considered, the means of local travel in Philadelphia are, on an average, better than they are here. We hope the people there—those of them, we mean, who have never visited New-York; there is no danger in regard to any who have ever been here—will not be unduly elated by this limited commendation. Some of their lines, indeed, do all, or nearly all, that, in view of their income and resources, could be reasonably asked of them; but these are decidedly the exception. An efficient city Government would accomplish much toward improving the state of affairs.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON ANIMALS.

Much attention has been excited recently in England and Germany by certain experiments by Prof. Binz, of Bonn, Prussia, concerning the effects of alcohol upon warm-blooded animals, and inferentially upon man. All our readers who have had experience with a very low temperature and its effects, will recall how common the observation was that drinking alcoholic liquors reduced the power of enduring cold. The regular dram-drinkers always give way sooner under an intense cold, and travelers who are in a country of Arctic climate understand now that tea is a better warming draught than brandy. Prof. Binz's experiments show that the supposed heat of the organism after drinking alcoholic drinks does not exist.

"The subjective impression is, at least, partially the consequence of an irritation of the nerves of the stomach, and of the enlargement of the vessels arising in the skin." Under small doses, the thermometer shows no great increase or decrease of the temperature of the blood. Moderate doses, not sufficient to produce drunkenness, cause a distinct decrease of temperature of short duration, and large quantities, enough to occasion intoxication, produce a decided lowering of the temperature of 3° to 5° Fahrenheit, lasting several hours.

One of the disputed questions in medical science for ages, has been the effect of alcohol in cases of fever. Prof. Binz injected putrefying blood into his animals, and thus gave them putrid fever. He then administered alcohol, diluted with water. Previously to this potion, the animal had manifested all the symptoms of putrid fever, its temperature was increased, and in cases where alcohol was not given, the disease went on to its consummation—death. The alcohol, however, at once reduced the heat, retarded or prevented the putrid processes, and increased the action of the nerves and the heart. The animal taking the alcohol soon ran about; the others who had not received it speedily died. Our readers will recall similar effects of alcohol in cases of rattlesnake poisoning. The effects, then, of alcohol on warm-blooded animals seemed to be, reduction of temperature, increased action of the heart, together with the enlargement of the vessels of the skin, which allow a stronger evolving of the blood at the surface of the body, and then a retardation of waste of tissue. These results, though not new, are interesting as being so directly the result of experiment.

An English authority, Dr. Brunton, in remarking on these experiments before the British Association has drawn certain suppositions from them of importance to wine-drinking persons. His hypothesis is that alcohol produces a successive paralysis of different parts of the nervous system. First, the vaso-motor nerves are affected, and the blood-nerves consequently dilated. That is, the hands, for instance, become red and plump, showing that arterial blood is flowing freely through the capillaries, and at the same time the veins are dilated. Sometimes the vessels of the stomach are dilated, and the blood is abstracted from the brain, the individual becoming sleepy; sometimes the arteries of the head are filled first, and the intellectual faculties are excited. Different portions of the brain also are stimulated or paralyzed. Thus the centre, or the convolutions which govern the co-ordinate movements, may be paralyzed, and the man may be "drunk in his legs though not in his head," while the cerebral lobes may be less affected, or the reverse may take place. It often happens that the cerebellum is paralyzed while the spinal cord is unaffected, so that a man, who cannot walk, may be able to ride, owing to the reflex contraction of the muscles of his thighs against the pressure of the saddle. The final paralysis is of the spinal cord, producing the extraordinary nervous diseases so common now, and of the *medulla oblongata*, which causes general paralysis of the whole system.

Whatever truth there may be in these inferences from Prof. Binz's experiments, Dr. Brunton makes some sensible remarks on the judicious use of alcohol. He states, what every one knows to be true, that many men in middle life come home from their offices completely exhausted, and the stomach is utterly unable to do its office. A glass of pure wine, (not brandied,) taken with the food, stimulates the stomach to increased action, and the food is digested and absorbed, so that the effect of the food remains, though that of the alcohol soon passes away. If, however, alcohol is taken habitually during a long time in considerable quantities, it is apt to produce an excessive deposit of fat, and fatty degeneration of the heart or of other vital organs, rendering a person less vigorous in throwing off disease. The inference from these experiments, and very probable hypotheses, is, obviously, that the habitual use of alcoholic drinks should be a matter of great caution with every one; and that liquors containing large alcoholic proportions, such as brandy, whisky, and port and sherry, should be avoided by most persons; and clarets or other light wines, or beverages without any alcoholic character, should be substituted for the heavier drinks.

WAGER OF BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

The form of trial known as wager of battle had many charms for our simple and hard-headed ancestors. They had not learned those secret but costly delights of "going to law," which exert such an irresistible fascination over their sophisticated and luxurious descendants. So when two of them fell out about a trespassing cow, or a disputed balance, instead of going to the trouble and expense of hiring counsel and bribing witnesses, they had but just to arm themselves with "staves of an ell long and a four-cornered leathern target" and belabor one another until the truth became manifest. It is true the method had obvious objections, not the least of which was the lack of apparent connection between righteousness of soul and thickness of skull. But the simplicity and cheapness of the system overcame these defects, and, so late as the reign of George III., it was a part of the common law of England. During that reign, however, wager of battle was abolished, and people concerned for the administration of justice may feel some interest in a well-meant attempt to revive it in Kentucky.

The disinterested persons who have undertaken this important public enterprise are ranked among the first families of that favored State, which does not yield to Virginia herself in the profusion, and what may be termed the "firstness," of her first families. They are called respectively the Thompsons and the Davieses, and after having long been friends, had at last the misfortune to fall out. The result was a lawsuit, which came to trial at Harrodsburg, and elicited some extremely liberal swearing from both families, with perhaps an unnecessary amount of reciprocal candor respecting each other's characters. Members of both families were lawyers. In all of them was enough and to spare of old-fashioned Kentucky "chivalry," of the sort that makes it incumbent on gentlemen who have disagreed to go about like walking armories, and do a good deal of shooting on "sight." To these high-minded parties, plaintiff and defendant, the reflection must have come simultaneously that the modern way of trial was a great waste of time and temper, and that a revival of the wager of battle in such cases would be an economy alike of swearing and character. This conviction finally blossomed in the court-room into the most successful free fight that Harrodsburg had ever seen. The result of the discussion was a complete and triumphant refutation of the Davies party, of whom the father and two sons were killed outright and a third son severely wounded, while the Thompsons escaped with only trifling hurts. The Judge was lucky enough to have a rather stout bystander fall upon him, in an attempt to get away at an early stage of the proceedings, so that he heard the argument at some personal inconvenience, but in entire safety.

An inquiry into the propriety of this innovation has resulted apparently in fixing it as a precedent in Kentucky justice. The Thompsons were exonerated, with the exception of Thompson *père*, who was found guilty of the undignified and ex-parte proceeding of chasing one of the younger Davies two blocks, and then shooting him in the back. The sentence of the court was that he should be instantly discharged on bail. We suppose, then, that trial by wager of battle may be regarded as definitely restored in Kentucky. We venture to suggest, however, to future litigants that the technical weapons are cudgel and target, as we have described, and that if they wish to substitute revolvers, it is only fair to give the Judge warning in season to adjourn the court, or to take a hand in, as he may desire.

THE COST OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The last adjournment in the extraordinary Tichborne trial gave the British public an opportunity of calculating the cost of the most marvelous legal sensation of the age. The interest in the claimant's movements has begun to pall slightly upon English tax-payers—hence their very natural anxiety to learn how much they will have to pay for their whistle. Scores of letters have been addressed to the leading newspapers on the subject, and, from exhaustive articles in the London and provincial press, it seems that the most modest estimate of the cost to the Government of prosecuting the claimant for perjury is set down at half a million pounds. This estimate is made upon the supposition that the trial now in progress will be the last trial of the Tichborne case.

Down to the present day, the claimant—Baronet, or butcher, or whatever he may be—has cost the British public in judicial salaries alone £25,000. The first trial, in which the claimant was plaintiff, occupied the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill one year; hence the Chief Justice's salary, £7,000, was lost to the other litigants of the day, and expended on the claimant alone. The present trial is conducted before the Lord Chief Justice of England, and two of the puisne Judges of the Queen's Bench. It has so far lasted twelve months. Hence an expense of £18,000; £8,000 as salary of the Chief Justice, and £5,000 each for the puisne Judges. This, added to the previous £7,000, makes up the £25,000 we have named. Prior to the two last trials there were the salaries of Vice Chancellors and other officers of the Chancery Court to be considered. These have been roughly estimated at £7,000. The most important part of the expense, however, is found in the fact that the crown has taken up the prosecution in the present trial. The ablest advocates at the Bar have been engaged, and the fees paid to them, if the statements made in the public prints are correct, are simply enormous. Mr. Hawkins, the leading counsel, is said to have received a retaining fee of £1,000 on his brief, and also to be in receipt of a daily "refresher"—appropriate term—of £50. Mr. Serjeant Parry is credited with having been retained by a fee of £750, and refreshed daily with £30. The three junior counsel are dismissed with "retainers" of £200, and "refreshers" of £10 to each.

The next feature in the cost is the expenses of witnesses. These witnesses, numbering about 150, have not only to be kept in the court from day to day, but many of them have been brought from distant parts of the world. Their expenses can scarcely be estimated; several of them are known to have received lump sums of £1,000 and less to induce them to leave their distant homes, apart from their daily expenses, while in England. As if all these items were not sufficient, the claimant's friend, Mr. Whalley, turns up with the mysterious Luie, who creates a profound sensation by testifying on the claimant's behalf, and a profounder sensation by proving to be a ticket-of-leave man. To destroy Mr. Luie's evidence, thousands of pounds were expended on a commission to this country, and a few thousands more in prosecuting detective inquiries throughout Great Britain. All these expenses, we must remember, have been incurred in prosecuting the claimant, so that the disgust of the British public at finding that his defense is nearly as expensive to them, is no matter of wonder. The crown agreed to pay the claimant's witnesses. This is a very extraordinary proceeding, and however merciful and generous it may be, seems to us rather absurd. It is analogous to a case of having our pocket picked on Broadway, giving a man in charge for the crime, paying our own expenses, and furnishing the prisoner with funds to defend himself, and by such means, perhaps, putting ourselves out of court.

If in this tedious Tichborne affair there were anything important to fight for, the tax-payers of England might not grudge the expenditure. But there really is not. This enormous waste of time and money is simply caused by the fact that a man failed to get an estate on the ground that he was heir, and has been charged, on his own showing, with perjury. England fondly hopes to see the end of the Tichborne business before February, and if she does she will receive our hearty congratulations, as she at present has our sincerest sympathies.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Evening Post* undertakes to make some corrections in the recent picture given in your columns of street conveniences in Cambridge. The writer of the article thus criticised has been thoroughly familiar with Cambridge for many years past. A large, and certainly much-frequented portion of Cambridge, is beyond Harvard square, and, therefore, some four miles from Boston. The main conveyance from most of the towns is by horse cars, and those small ones. Not one person in a hundred going into Boston uses the steam cars, which are at quite a distance from the centre of the town. A steam railroad communication could be made as easily between Harvard square and Boston as between Forty-second street and Harlem River, in this City.

The sidewalks of Cambridge are hideous through most of the place—deep with mud, and running with snow-water. They are generally below the grade of the adjoining lots. In most of the streets very few drains are visible, and I doubt if there is much under-draining. The complaint is constant among the inhabitants of "bad drainage." It is well known that one of the expected improvements from uniting Boston and Cambridge is in drainage and sidewalks.

One has only to walk in the weather we have recently had for a mile each side of the colleges, either on North avenue and toward the Observatory, or in the other direction toward Boston, past the new Alumni building, to be convinced that your strictures were well founded.

If there is a "city" in Massachusetts, besides Boston, larger than Cambridge now is, I should like to know it by name, and I will correct my geography.

If your criticisms rouse up the Cambridge residents to doing something for the practical improvement of their beautiful town, they will not regret your fault-finding. The best portion of the citizens of Cambridge will certainly agree with you.

The population of Cambridge in 1870 was 39,364, and only some 2,000 less than Worcester, the "second largest city" then in Massachusetts. It is believed now that Cambridge has between fifty and sixty thousand population, and is far ahead of Worcester.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, the writer of the article on "ANNEXATION."

New-York, Friday, Jan. 16, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say a few words in reply to your editorial on "Annexation and Its Fruits." For twenty-one years I lived in what you call the thriving village of Cambridge, Mass., and for the past ten years have spent each year several weeks there, yet I should never have recognized my native place from your description. I never had the pleasure of visiting a Russian frontier town, or a genuine Hoosier village, so I cannot make any comparisons between such places and Cambridge; but I have been for years past a resident in what is now a part of New-York City. Let us compare this to Cambridge. Morrisania has hardly a single sewer. Cambridge, notwithstanding the statements in your editorial, has one through almost all the main streets. Morrisania has no water supply; Cambridge furnishes all its inhabitants with ample supply of pure water. Morrisania up to Jan. 1, 1874, had not a single steam fire-engine, and when a fire occurred it might burn out, for all the active and well-trained Fire Department did. Take an instance in point. A large dwelling-house caught fire from an adjoining factory, and, after the lapse of forty-eight hours, during which the firemen ate and drank everything eatable and drinkable to be found within its walls, and wrangled with each other, this house burned to the ground. Cambridge has had, for years, an efficient Fire Department, well provided with the best steamers. As for sidewalks and flooded streets, mud and slush, &c., I would like to have one of your reporters try to cross the street on which I live, and which is one of the main avenues in this town. The experiment, during the recent thaw, would certainly have been made at the risk of losing overshoes, if not boots also. As for communication with Boston, you seem equally misinformed. The cars reach every part of the town, and in cleanliness, speed, &c., are far superior to any New-York line. Doubtless many improvements are needed—but you must remember that Cambridge has grown so fast that it has been no easy matter to provide these. Its population in 1850 was fifteen thousand; it is now, you say, between fifty and sixty thousand. As to comparing its elegant, comfortable, well-built private residences with the cheap, flimsy houses of the suburbs of New-York, I shall say nothing; nor need I compare the occasional cases of typhoid fever with the universal epidemic which makes every inhabitant of the upper part of New-York City, and all its suburbs within thirty miles, dose themselves with quinine, arsenic, strychnine, &c., every Summer.

AN OLD RESIDENT OF CAMBRIDGE.

Morrisania, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

Signor Skougaard Severini will this evening give a concert at Steinway Hall in aid of the Scandinavian poor of New-York. The programme, which is both liberal and interesting, will be interpreted by a large number of performers, and, as the entertainment is under the patronage of many prominent persons, we can hardly doubt that the affair will be materially successful.

TO-NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The third Philharmonic concert of the present season may be attended at the Academy of Music this evening. The first rehearsal, yesterday, was very largely attended. The programme then recited, and to be interpreted with all solemnity to-night, is as follows:

Part I.
Overture—"Zum Märchen von der schönen Melusine," Op. 32, in F major..........Mendelssohn
Concerto—For piano-forte, No. 16..........Henselt
With orchestral accompaniment, Mr. S. B. Mills.
Fantasia—In F. minor..........Schubert
(Arranged for orchestra by E. Endorff.)
Allegro molto moderato. Allegro Vivace.
a. { Etude—For piano-forte..........Chopin
b. { Tarantelle..........Chopin
Mr. S. B. Mills.
Part II.
Symphony—No. 1, in B. flat, Op. 38..........Schumann

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Bulwer's comedy of "Money" is to be acted at Wallack's this evening, for the first time in three years. Mr. Lester Wallack will personate *Alfred Evelyn*, Mr. John Brougham will represent *Benjamin Stout, M. P.*, Mr. Harry Beckett is to embody *Graves*, Mr. W. R. Floyd will portray *Sir Frederick Blount*, and the remaining rôles are to be filled by Messrs. Polk and Browne, by Mme. Ponisi, and by Misses Jeffreys-Lewis and Dora Goldthwaite. This distribution points to a very strong and even performance; to such a one, in fact, as we may expect at the permanent abiding place of high-class comedy in this country. To-night's representation of "Money" is to be made particularly interesting by a reproduction of the "gambling scene," an incident of the play usually omitted and now to be restored.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

NO NOMINATION YET—THE RUMOR RESPECTING MR. CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The nomination of Chief Justice was not made to-day, and it is uncertain whether it will be sent in till the latter part of next week, though there will be no unnecessary delay. As Mr. Conkling's decision to go to New-York was announced several days ago when Mr. Cushing's name seemed quite as likely as otherwise to be confirmed, there is no occasion to connect Mr. Conklin's visit with the Chief Justiceship. It is moreover denied, apparently on authority, that he went to New-York on any mission relative to the nomination either of himself or any other.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

There were no indications in official quarters up to noon to-day with regard to the Chief Justiceship. The Cabinet talked over the several names that have been mentioned in connection with the appointment. The commission of Mr. Cushing as Minister to Spain has not yet been received by the President from the Department of State for his signature.

The President informed a friend to-day that there was no decision as yet, although there was a free interchange of opinion on the subject in the Cabinet session. The Cushing-Davis letter was captured at Richmond, and was not among the Pickett papers, so called, purchased by the Government last Winter. This letter was in the custody of the War Department with others addressed to Jefferson Davis.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the National Woman Suffrage Convention, to-day, a committee of seven was appointed to act in conjunction with the local association of the District of Columbia in asking Congress to give suffrage to the women of the District, Miss Anthony being Chairman of the committee. Miss Anthony then read a petition to Congress, which was indorsed by the convention, asking to be relieved of the sentence of the Court for voting for Grant and Wilson at the late Presidential election. Vice President Wilson being in the assemblage Miss Anthony appealed to him to say a word in behalf of the cause. She knew his heart was with them, and she hoped, if he would not come on the platform, he would rise in his seat and give them a word of encouragement. The Vice President arose from his seat in the centre of the hall and said: "I wish simply to say that I am under imperative orders to make no speeches on any subject. I will add, however, that twenty years ago I came to the conclusion that my wife, my mother, and my sisters were as much entitled to the right of suffrage as myself, and I have not changed my mind since." (Loud applause.) Miss Anthony said, "Let me say that Vice President Wilson is the first Vice President we have ever had who was in favor of woman suffrage. Let me also predict that our next President will be in favor of woman suffrage." [Applause.] Mrs. Stanton read a resolution calling for the impeachment of Judge Hunt, which was unanimously adopted. Miss Phebe Cozzens delivered an address, in which she referred in complimentary terms to President Grant for the reason that he has appointed more women to office than any President we have ever had.

THE PATENT RIGHTS CONVENTION.

In the Patent Rights Congress to-day, several congratulatory communications received from manufacturers and inventors in different parts of the country were read and referred to the Committee on Business. The Congress adopted the first resolution of the Vienna Congress, declaring the protection of inventors should be guaranteed by the laws of all civilized nations, for the reasons given; and modified the second resolution declaring an effective and useful patent should be tried on the principles set forth, by adding: "A patent should be granted for a term of seventeen years, with a privilege of extension for the benefit of the inventor or his heirs for a further term of at least seven years." Several resolutions were offered touching upon the inventors' interests and the Patent laws of the United States by the following gentlemen: J. K. Sanborn, S. W. Morse, L. H. Leland, and E. Bogle. They were referred to the Committee on Business. Several other resolutions were submitted, among them one by C. M. Parks, recommending that Congress make use of the surplus fund of the Patent Office now in the United States Treasury for the erection of a suitable building in Judiciary square for the exhibition of the models of inventors. This fund is over $1,000,000.

CONVENTION OF VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Convention of Mexican War Veterans, at their meeting this morning, passed a resolution that the convention, upon its adjournment to-day, will proceed, under direction of the presiding officer, to the Executive Mansion, for the purpose of presenting their respects to their illustrious comrade and friend the President of the United States; that they inform him of the measures they propose, and invite him to participate in the reunion and in the deliberations of the convention. A committee was appointed to ascertain at what hour the President would receive the convention. A committee was also appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the brotherhood, and another committee to prepare a memorial to Congress. A resolution was adopted requesting the War Department to furnish to the convention for preservation copies of the muster-rolls of those who took part in the Mexican war. The convention then proceeded in a body to the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, delivered an address. A poem was recited by Gen. Albert Pike. There were other exercises, interspersed with music by the Marine Band and the band from Fort McHenry.

Gen. Negley, in the course of his speech, referred to the causes and the triumphs of the war with Mexico. As the result of the successes of the United States, he referred to the States and Territories formed out of the territory acquired, saying: "Reason and patriotism sanction the exulting pride of the old Mexican soldier. His services have brought within the influence of civil and religious liberty a grand realm in a favored clime, with the wealth of the Indies." He asked on what principle of human justice should be the reward bestowed by a grateful country on the few survivors, and closed by saying that if he had the power he would write their names on the unbroken columns of his country and inscribe their deeds on the consecrated folds of the flag of the Union, which to-day commands the respect of every nation of the world. A call was made for Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, who came forward and greeted them all as brothers, and said they could all join in the mingling of "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie." His heart was full, but he had been called upon at a moment's notice, without preparation, to speak to them. He called upon Gen. Cadwallader, who came forward and briefly addressed them. He alluded to his meeting with so many old comrades of the Mexican war, and said he hoped the feeling here commenced would long be perpetuated. Gen. Sherman yielded to a loud call for a speech and spoke of the pleasure it gave him to meet so many of them that day. He gave a brief description of the time when it took him 198 days to reach Mexico via Cape Horn, and made allusion to what had been accomplished since that time. He was glad to meet them, and hoped they would always be willing to defend the same old flag. Gen. McDowell delivered a brief address, alluding to the fact that every battle in that country had to be won just where the enemy chose to select the ground. He spoke of Gen. Wool, who always called the Arkansas soldiers "Arkansas people." He spoke of the "two Lanes, who, together, made a very broad road," and related many interesting reminiscences of the war. Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, addressed the convention, and, when he had concluded, the procession reformed and returned to Willard's Hall. The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would receive the convention to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The convention then adjourned.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieuts. Chas. Black and W. Little are ordered to the Potomac; Lieut. J. N. Hemphill is ordered to duty in the Navigation Department of the Norfolk Navy-yard; Assistant Paymaster Saml. P. Calhoun is ordered as assistant to Paymaster Bache, Naval Storekeeper at Villa Franca; Capt. Clark H. Wells is detached from command of the Shenandoah, on her arrival at Key West, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Commander F. S. Fillebrown is detached from command of the Wachusett, upon the arrival of the Shenandoah at Key West, and is ordered to command the latter vessel; Commander Bushrod B. Taylor is detached from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered to command the Wachusett; Commander Henry L. Harrison is detached from special duty connected with the preparation of the Shawmut and ordered to the command of that vessel.

THE MENNONITES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning had under consideration Senator Cameron's resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of granting the request of the Mennonites of Russia and Prussia to purchase from this Government a compact body of land sufficiently large to afford homes for them in this country. They number between forty and fifty thousand souls, and purpose emigrating to the United States to enjoy the civil and religious liberty which the recent edicts of their native countries contemplate depriving them of within the next eight years. The committee discussed the matter without coming to any conclusion.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day heard a continuation of the arguments of Messrs. Wm. Orton and G. G. Hubbard, respectively opposing and advocating the Postal Telegraph bill. These arguments, which are not yet concluded, possess no very formal character, but consist largely of questions and answers, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the author of the bill frequently interrupting each other, and both being subjected to numerous interrogatories by the various members of the committee.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission were in session to-night at Willard's Hotel, with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Centennial of the House of Representatives. The plans of the building to be erected in Philadelphia for the International Exposition of 1876 are under discussion, and much interest is being manifested in the enterprise. The meeting was a large one, the committees being fully represented, and many of the leading men in Washington were present.

TREASURY RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.

Three hundred dollars were received at the Treasury to-day from a legal firm in Detroit, Mich., on behalf of a conscience-smitten client. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $374,843. The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,478,834; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,225,000; coin, $85,718,951, including coin certificates, $45,554,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,979,815.

CUSTOM AND POSTAL NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated A. B. Underwood for Surveyor of Customs of the District of Boston and Charlestown, and the following to be Postmasters: Wm. B. Mason at Marietta, Ohio; Edward Anthony at New-Bedford, Mass.; F. A. Douglass at Houghton, Mich., and G. E. Wentworth at Pensacola, Fla.

THE BRICK-LAYERS AND MR. MULLETT.

A delegation from the Brick-layers' Union were at the Capitol to-day. They brought with them the resolutions passed at the session of the National Union of Brick-layers recently held in Baltimore, denouncing A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, for his construction of and recommendations concerning the Eight-hour law. The resolutions will be presented in the House on Monday.

THE CHEROKEE CLAIMS FORGERIES.

In the Criminal Court to-day the case of John W. Wright, indicted for forgery in connection with the claims of the Cherokee Indians for back pay and bounty, was taken up. The defense entered a motion to quash the indictment, but Judge Carter overruled the motion. Six of the cases, commencing with that in which the name of the party is "Wal-Ka-A-Nobe," were set down for Monday.

SETTLERS' LOSSES IN THE MODOC WAR.

Representatives Nesmith, of Oregon, and Luttrell, of California, appeared before the Committee on Indian Affairs this morning and presented arguments in favor of the bill for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the losses sustained by the settlers of Lost River Valley during the Modoc war. The committee will make a favorable report on Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have decided that it will be inexpedient to consider any new propositions for erecting Government buildings this year, and that work should be confined to those now in progress which are strictly indispensable.

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

The Subcommittee of War Claims, to which was referred the late report of the Commission on Southern Claims, will meet to-morrow to commence the examination of the report and accompanying papers. It is expected a bill will be reported early in February covering the cases reported.

THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

The House Military Committee to-day considered, without coming to a conclusion, whether they should continue the investigation or request the President to order a Board of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Howard.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The nomination to the Senate of H. W. Hasslerck as Postmaster at Nashville has been withdrawn by the President.

THE TREASURY RESERVE.

The Treasury reserve has been drawn upon to the extent of $27,000,000, leaving only $17,000,000 of the original amount.

NEW GERMAN CONSUL.

The President has recognized Hermann D. Cæsar as Consul of the German Empire at Mobile.

CURIOSITIES OF THE COURTS.

On Dec. 31 a case was heard before the Common Serjeant, in the Lord Mayor's Court, in London, in which a number of extraordinary statements were made. It was an action at the instance of Mr. Tait, an engineer residing at Forest Hill, against Mr. Ramsden, a coffee merchant in the city, for £26 5s. for the board, lodging, and maintenance of the defendant's wife from Aug. 21 to Nov. 10 last. Mrs. Tait admitted that her husband had no authority from the defendant to allow his wife to pledge his credit. Mrs. Ramsden said she was married to the defendant at the British Consulate at Cologne in 1857. She had then £35,000 in money and £25,000 in jewelry. She was an Italian Jewess and the widow of a physician to the Pasha of Egypt. In the Summer of 1862 she furnished a house in Bloomsbury square, for the purpose of letting lodgings, having been separated from her husband on account of his ill-usage and gambling propensities. When she had the house full of lodgers her husband returned to her, said he did not like to see her keeping lodgings, promised to behave better, and she forgave him. He received the money of the lodgers, and he wanted her to insert advertisements in the papers, in which she was to describe herself as a lady from Egypt, possessed of secrets which would enable her to restore to ladies of any age "youthful vigor and color as at the age of twenty-five," and to obtain other objects desired by ladies. She was to say she was herself eighty years of age, and to have her face blackened. She refused to do this, and her husband assaulted her, and left her wounded lying on the stairs all night. A summons was taken out against her husband at Bow street, but the husband contrived to confine her a prisoner in his room, and it was dismissed. He sent her to Cracow in 1864. She returned to England, when she had twins. She afterward lived with her husband, but he carried off the children to Paris. She followed him and had him put in prison, when he told where the children were in London. They afterward died at Paris of cholera. In 1870 she found her husband in London living with a charwoman, by whom he had a child. In cross-examination Mrs. Ramsden said she got the £60,000 she had spoken of by her first husband, and the presents of jewels she received from the wives of the Viceroy of Egypt. These presents were worth £80,000. She did not bring two children from Berlin belonging to two other women and say that they were the two that she was confined with in London. The entry of the registration of the births of the children was made by her in 1865. Her husband never said those two children were not his own. The children were not taken away from her by the Prussian authorities and given up to their mothers. Mr. Salter said, in addressing the jury, that the woman was laboring under an extraordinary delusion. Mr. Ramsden was then called and said he met his wife at Constantinople on his return from the Crimea, where he had been a Government contractor. She had no money or jewels when he married her. She was a very violent-tempered woman. He had never ill-used her, as she had stated. She charged him before the French authorities with having murdered the children, and they would not let him go until he told where they were. He afterward saw an account in the papers of two children in Berlin having been taken from their mothers and the description of them corresponded with those in question. He communicated with the Consul and he afterward saw by the German official papers and the *Times* that those children had been given up. He refused to live with his wife after the separation. He admitted that he had had a child by Mary Walker. The Judge said this was one of the most extraordinary cases he had ever heard. It was for the defendant to prove that his wife's conduct had disentitled her to his support. Voluntarily abandoning his home against his will or attempting to palm off other children on him as his own would be sufficient ground for him to refuse to take her back again, but then he must clearly prove that to the satisfaction of the jury. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THE TEXAS IMBROGLIO.

VIEWS OF THE SITUATION ENTERTAINED IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. D. C. Giddings, member of Congress from Texas, received a dispatch last night, sent by Gov. elect Coke and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Texas, saying that it was understood in Austin that Gov. Davis had telegraphed to the President that his life was in danger. Mr. Giddings called at noon to-day on the Attorney General and communicated to him the dispatch above noted, and another received this morning, signed by John Ireland, President of the Senate, and G. M. Bryan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, saying: "It is certainly false that Gov. Davis is in danger, or that he has been or will be threatened." It seems the friends of the Governor elect at Austin supposed that Gov. Davis was representing his life to be in danger, for the purpose of stimulating Federal interference. The Attorney General this morning received from Thomas J. Purnell, United States Marshal, the following dispatch: "The newly-elected members of the Texas State Legislature are preparing to inaugurate the Governor and other State officers. The present Governor, Davis, has all the approaches to the Capitol building strongly guarded with armed men. Can you advise any method by which a conflict can be avoided and as to my duty in the premises?" The Attorney General expressed himself to Mr. Giddings as not apprehending any violence, and as thinking that Gov. Davis was only trying to make out a case for the courts by showing that he had resisted the inauguration of the Governor elect, Coke, and had only yielded to force. Mr. Giddings gave his views of the situation and cause of the trouble. By the laws of Texas the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected for four years, but beyond that term they are only to serve until their successors have been qualified for the office. Gov. Davis was elected in November, 1869, and, according to Mr. Giddings' view, his term expired yesterday, when Gov. Coke was declared duly qualified and installed in office. Mr. Davis claims that he had acted only as provisional Governor from November, 1869, until April, 1870, and that as the Constitution of Texas was not ratified by Congress until the latter date, his regular term did not commence till that time, and consequently would not expire until April, 1874. Mr. Giddings expressed the opinion that Gov. Davis was trying to incite disturbance, which might be made an excuse for invoking and securing Federal aid to maintain himself in power.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—FORCES OF BOTH PARTIES IN THE CAPITOL.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 16.—The *News* has the following special from Austin:

In the morning session Mr. Epperson offered a resolution to authorize the Speaker to appoint such number of Sergeants at Arms as may be necessary to preserve order, and to retain them as long as required, explaining that Coke had better have a civil posse than an armed guard of soldiers stationed in the Capitol buildings. Adopted. Mr. Epperson reported the result of his interview with Gov. Coke, and would send the written communication as soon as possible under the peculiar circumstances. Adjourned.

The Senate this moring in session was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Hubbard. Mr. Ireland asked that an act be passed to prevent the Sheriff from paying into the hands of Geo. W. Honey, A. Bledsoe, or any person for them, any public funds, making it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of two years in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Ireland moved that Honey and Bledsoe be restrained from paying out any funds under the penalty of two years in the Penitentiary. Passed.

It is stated that during the night a call was made upon the Commandant of the post for troops to protect the *State Journal* office, they fearing it would be fired. The Commandant declined. The Travis Guards were ordered out by Gov. Davis, and ordered to report to the Adjutant General, but on arrival at the Capitol they found new Governor inaugurated, to whom they reported, and were directed to obey the orders of Gen. H. E. McCulloch, Acting Adjutant General, or his assistant. The Guards took charge of the two chambers of the House. The Davis Guard and an improvised colored company had charge of the lower floor. Both parties are acting with great calmness. Gov. Davis insists on retaining possession until the 28th of April.

Everything was quiet to-day, though armed soldiers were stationed at every entrance of the Capitol building.

AN ARMISTICE OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—A SUDDEN EXCITEMENT.

AUSTIN, Jan. 16.—This evening a posse of Travis' Rifles marched up from the State Armory, each member telling his acquaintances that Mayor Wheeler had been arrested by Radical negroes, numbering from 40 to 200. The long roll was beaten, and a call made for reinforcements to secure the Mayor. As if by inspiration, from every direction came men on foot and horseback, with such arms as could be got, among them several whose white locks indicated that they had seen service under the Texas Republic. The crowd continued to increase until the streets were filled, when the Mayor arrived, having been released. Gov. Davis stated to Sheriff Zimpleman that the arrest was without authority, and should be promptly corrected. One company was immediately raised and placed under command of Major Ralston, of Galveston. They marched to the Capitol, and offered their services to Acting Gen. Steele, of San Antonio. Much feeling was aroused, but nothing of a serious nature occurred. The Davis Colored Guards, numbering about forty, passed into the basement of the Capitol without hindrance. Gov. Davis and Assistant Adjutant Gen. Zimpleman agreed to-day upon an armistice for twenty-four hours. There is to be nothing offensive by either party until the expiration of that time. All bar-rooms are closed.

LATER.—All the troops on both sides have disbanded, and there is much rejoicing.

OBITUARY.

DUNCAN C. PELL.

Hon. Duncan C. Pell, of Newport, R. I., who was stricken with apoplexy, yesterday morning, in the street, in that city, died in the afternoon, aged sixty-eight. He was Lieutenant Governor of the State of Rhode Island in 1865, and was formerly a prominent business man of New-York.

LITIGATION BETWEEN NEWSPAPERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—The St. Louis *Democrat* Company will file a suit in the Circuit Court to-morrow against the *Staats Zeitung* Company, the Western Associated Press, and the proprietor of the St. Louis *Globe*. The petition in the case asks that the *Globe* be enjoined from publishing the dispatches of the Associated Press, and that the Associated Press be enjoined from delivering its dispatches to that paper. The suit grows out of the recent sale of the *Staats Zeitung* to the *Globe*, which was recognized by the majority of the local board, and the agent of the Associated Press was instructed to deliver dispatches to the *Globe*. The *Democrat* dissented from this action, and claims that it was a clear violation of the by-law of the Associated Press governing the admission of new papers, which says that no new paper shall be admitted to the Associated Press except with the unanimous consent of the members in the city where the application is made. The case will come up in the February term of the court.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

$150,000 *WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED IN BROOKLYN.*

THE "HAMILTON BUILDINGS" ON FIRE—THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S TREASURES INJURED—CONFLAGRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the janitor of the Hamilton Buildings, corner of Joralemon and Court streets, Brooklyn, was awakened by a crackling noise, which he soon discovered to proceed from a fire which had broken out on the second floor. The alarm was quickly given, and in a few minutes the City Hall bell had summoned the firemen, already weary with their exertions at the Empire stores, to the scene. The fire, when discovered, had already reached to the third floor, but the location of the buildings is such that the firemen could easily reach the flames. Two hours of hard work brought the conflagration under control.

The morning was bitter cold, but the hydrants were all in order, and by 7 o'clock every floor in the Hamilton Buildings was so completely drenched that all fears for the spread of the flames were put at rest. The building is the property of A. A. Low, and was tenanted by fully 200 persons. Almost every line of business was represented by the occupants, including lawyers, real estate brokers, financiers, bankers, teachers, insurance men, clubs, with revenue and other United States and city officials. The entire upper front of the building was leased by the Long Island Historical Society, which had on its shelves books and valuable collections of literary and historical works worth many thousands of dollars.

The offices of the Register of Arrears are also located in this building. The documents in this department are of vital importance to the City Government, as the records here kept affect in a greater or less degree the validity of real estate titles in Brooklyn representing many millions of dollars. Next in importance are the United States Internal Revenue offices, which were also located in the buildings. Henry C. Murphy, Pray & Knaebel, and Richard Ingraham are among the lawyers who have offices there. Clark & Stratton's Business College is situated on the fourth floor, and Brooklyn's latest insurance enterprise, the Ridgewood Company, occupied a front office on the first floor. The origin of the fire is not yet known. All sorts of theories were afloat yesterday concerning it. One is that the woodwork of the building in the cellar was ignited from contact with the mammoth furnace pipes, the flames rapidly eating their way up through the various stories and finally bursting out near the roof. Another version ascribes the origin of the fire to some accident in the Department of Arrears. By some it was asserted that the fire originated in the office of Mr. Richard Ingraham. Mr. Ingraham conducts an extensive law business, and makes a specialty of titles and conveyancing. He has but recently moved into the Hamilton Buildings, and has not yet been able to secure a safe for the proper protection of the valuable documents in his possession. He had a large collection of title abstracts and other equally important documents, which were consumed. The loss sustained by Mr. Ingraham in the destruction of these papers will amount to tens of thousands of dollars. It was rumored that certain parties whose interests would be subserved by the destruction of some of these valuable papers, secured entrance to the building and started the fire in Mr. Ingraham's office. Mr. Hannah, Librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, had a narrow escape. He had been detained unusually late the night before, and when the fire was discovered jumped hastily from bed, and, rushing through the blinding smoke to the main entrance, admitted the firemen. The fourth floor was occupied by a number of families, and among the lodgers there on Thursday night were Mrs. Clark, of the Business College, and the members of the family of Patrick Torney, the Janitor of the City Hall. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Torney narrowly escaped suffocation.

The following is a list of the principal losses:

No. 38 Court street; basement. Thomas Montgomery, wines and liquors, about $1,500. Insured in the Citizens' and other companies.

First floor, Ridgewood Fire Insurance Company. Loss $1,000.

Second floor, law offices of Messrs. Dickeman, Pray, Knoble and Ingraham. The first three gentlemen estimate their loss at $3,000. Mr. Ingraham at $4,000.

The fourth floors over all the building are occupied by Bryant, Stratton & Clark, as a business college. They state their loss to be about $10,000. Insured, but in what offices not known.

No. 40 Court street, occupied in the basement by Greaf & Sons, dealers in wines and liquors. Loss about $2,500. Above this comes the Internal Revenue offices, and Collector James Freeland's office. The losses are about $2,000.

The third floor was occupied by Hubbard, Rushmore, Marion, and others as law offices. They estimate their loss at about $10,000 each.

No. 42 Court street. The basement was occupied by Manning, who kept a real estate, insurance, and intelligence office. Loss, $10,000. Fully insured.

Above this office came that of Mayo Little, Register of Arrears and Taxes. Loss on furniture about $3,000.

The third floor was occupied as law offices by Daily, Browner, Hubbard, Rushmore, Peck, and Martin. Losses varying, estimated at from $500 to $2,000.

The rear rooms of the second floor were occupied as law offices by Hon. Henry C. Murphy and William E. Robinson, and the Atlantic Yacht Club had rooms there. Damage from $500 to $1,000 each.

The third floor extension was occupied by the Long Island Historical Society. The Librarian, Mr. Hannah saved a few of the books and collections. He estimates that the loss will be from $8,000 to $10,000.

No. 44 Court street. The lower part was occupied by the Citizens', Hanover, Ashbury, and other Insurance Companies. Their losses will probably amount to $1,000. The second floor, occupied as the office of the Brooklyn City Treasurer, were only damaged about $500.

The upper floors were occupied as rooms of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, and by Company A of the same regiment. Loss about $800.

In most instances the losses are covered by insurance. The damage to the Hamilton Buildings is estimated by the Fire Marshal at about $40,000; insured as follows: Continental, $20,000; Nassau, $5,000; Lamar, $5,000; Ridgewood, $5,000; Montauk, $5,000. The total loss on buildings and property is estimated at $150,000.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

THE CANADIAN OFFICES OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY DESTROYED.

OTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—The old barracks on the Parliament grounds here, occupied by the Pacific Railway Company as offices, were wholly destroyed by fire this evening. All the plans and field-notes connected with the Pacific surveys were burned. The loss will exceed $1,000,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

INSURANCE ON THE EMPIRE STORES IN BROOKLYN.

The following is a list of the insurances on the buildings known as the Empire Stores, destroyed by fire on Thursday:

INSURANCE ON STORES.

Offices.	No. 5..	No. 6..	No. 7..	No. 8..	No. 10.	Total ins. in each office.
National, of New-York	$ 800	$ 800	$ 800	$ 800	$ 200	$ 3400
Nassau, of Brooklyn	800	800	800	800	200	3400
Home, of Columbus, Ohio	800	800	800	800	200	3400
Citizens', of New-York	800	800	800	800	200	3400
Equitable, of New-York	500	500	500	500	125	2125
Mercantile, of New-York	500	500	500	500	125	2125
Rutgers, of New-York	500	500	500	500	125	2125
St. Paul, of St. Paul, Minn.	500	500	500	500	125	2125
Total insurance on each store	5200	5200	5200	5200	1300	
Total amount of insurance on damaged stores						22100

LOSSES IN OTHER CITIES.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed a block of frame stores on Main street, Ottumwa, Iowa, with their contents. Three or four other buildings were badly damaged; loss, $11,000 on stock and $10,000 on buildings; insurance, $12,700.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in S. S. Houghton & Co.'s lace store, Nos. 72 and 74 Tremont street, next to the Parker House, Boston, and raged an hour before it was subdued. The loss and insurance have not yet been ascertained.

A fire at La Crosse, Wis., last night destroyed G. Seisler's brewery. Loss $15,000.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—A frightful accident occurred on Castle Shannon Railroad to-day, where it crosses Sawmill Run, in South Pittsburg, on a trestle work 105 feet high. A coal train was passing over the trestle work, and at the highest point the coupling broke, and the entire train, with the exception of the locomotive and two cars, were precipitated into the ravine below. Brakeman John Weimrod and a boy named Phillips, who was taking a ride, were instantly killed, their bodies being mashed to a jelly. It is supposed that the accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE RECENT NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to express to you my deep admiration for the fearless and patriotic manner in which you have dealt with the Chief Justiceship and Caleb Cushing. If we are to have a Democrat on the Bench, give us one who accepts the decisions of the late war, and has abandoned the fatal dogma of the independent sovereignty of the States over the congregated commonwealths. EIDON.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874.

OUR STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your recent articles on the street car abuses with a great deal of interest and satisfaction; but past experience hardly permits the hope that these abuses will be corrected until more effective means are employed than that of simple denunciation. Whenever the street car companies are attacked they will defend themselves with that most potent of weapons, money, and until the public adopts the same implement of warfare it will always come out of the battle second best.

Now, these abuses are an endless and unremitting cause of discomfort and vexation to some hundreds of thousands of people in this City, and if only a small fraction of the number interested in this matter will contribute $1 each toward developing the movement you have inaugurated, it is more than likely that, before long, the street car companies may be compelled to accord the public the rights which belong to it.

I inclose $1, in the hope that you will receive it, and that you will permit yourself to be the depositary of a fund to be raised for prosecuting this needed reform. H.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 16, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing how many reforms your paper has been instrumental in bringing about, and seeing in to-day's issue an article on that grievance—the overcrowding of the City cars—I am tempted to ask your interference in another branch of that same difficulty.

I am the mother of three children between the ages of three and nine years. I constantly take them to the Central Park, and on Sundays to St. Thomas' Church. It is too far to walk, and we make use of the Sixth or Fourth avenue cars. On the one line I pay eight cents for myself and half fare for each of the children, namely, twelve cents; by the other line, five cents for myself and nine for the three children. Yet if on the ride home the car should become crowded, the conductor insists on all of my children giving up their seats. Surely for twenty cents in one case, and fourteen in the other, I should, at least, be entitled to two seats. Would I be justified in insisting on one of my children's being allowed to retain her seat?

By answering this question you will oblige many mothers besides your

TEN YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1874.

FISH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your issue of Jan. 15 that Mr. R. B. Roosevelt states that he knows not what to do with the immense number of salmon now on hand at the State hatching-house. It would appear from his article that he deems streams in which dams have been erected, and in which nets are used, as unsuitable for these fishes. Now, according to an article recently published by Prof. Baird, in *Forest and Stream*, the object of stocking our streams is not alone to provide for the amusement of a few wealthy sportsmen like Mr. Roosevelt and his fellow-members of the Sportsman's Club, but to provide cheap fish food for the masses. It matters not how the fishes are captured so they are captured, and fish food placed within the reach of all; therefore, nets should be no objection. In regard to dams, if I am not very much mistaken, by a recent decision in the United States Supreme Court (Holyoke Dam Company versus Massachusetts Commissioners of Fisheries) the New-York Fishing Commission can, if they choose, cause fish-ways to be erected over every dam in the State at the expense of the mill-owners. Why, then, should dams be an objection? It would appear at first sight that the free offer of fishes to any one desiring them was an extremely liberal one; but our citizens will please remember that a large appropriation for the use of the Fishery Commission is yearly made at Albany, as salmon must go to sea before reaching maturity. They cannot be kept in ponds, and, therefore, whoever would be foolish enough to accept them would gain nothing by it. Now, Mr. Editor, the matter lies in a nutshell. The people are taxed to pay for these fishes. They are furnished the New-York Commission, who have money appropriated for their care, and then one of the Commissioners states in the public journals that he don't know what to do with them.

Long Island and the Hudson River will accommodate tenfold all the young salmon now in the Mumford hatching house. The idea that there are too many fishes on hand, threatening to overstock the streams of our State, is simply ridiculous. We do not pretend to any special fish lore, but believe the day is far distant when our markets will be overstocked with salmon. NEW-YORKER.

THE LONGEST SWIM ON RECORD.

The Norfolk *Chronicle* makes the death of Samuel Brock, a Yarmouth beachman, the occasion of recalling his extraordinary escape in October, 1835. A vessel was observed at sea about 1 P. M., with a signal flying for a pilot, bearing east, distant about twelve miles. Brock, who belonged to Layton's company, with nine others, launched the yawl Increase, and steered for the object of their enterprise. About 4 o'clock they came up with the vessel, which proved to be the Spanish brig Paquette de Bilboa. Three of the beachmen went on board, and the remainder of the crew of the yawl were sent away. On their way home a terrific squall took the yawl's sails flat aback, and she capized. In a few minutes all the crew, with the exception of Brock, were drowned. It was then about 6:30 P. M., and the nearest land was six miles distant—dead low water; and Brock remembered that the flood tide would be setting off shore making to the southward, so that should he ever reach the shore he would have to swim and float at least fifteen miles. The swell of the sea drove him over the Cross-sand ridge, and he then got sight of the buoy of St. Nicholas' Gat, nearly opposite his own door, distant four miles from the land. He had now been five hours in the water. He next caught sight of a vessel at anchor. He got within 200 yards of the vessel, and hailed her; a boat was at once lowered, and at 1:30 A. M., having swam seven hours and a half in an October night, he was safe on board the brig Betsey, of Sunderland, nearly fifteen miles from the spot where the boat Increase was capsized.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN EUROPE IN 1873.

The London *Medical Record* says that during the past year there were 433,295 cases of cholera in Hungary, and that of this number 247,718 persons recovered, 182,549 are dead, and 2,978 remain under treatment. Croatia and Slavonia, the ancient military boundaries, are not included in these lists, nor are the victims whom cholera carried off when it broke out at the end of 1872 in Buda and Upper Hungary. The population of the countries of the crown of St. Stephen amount to 16,000,000, and since it is estimated that altogether they have lost this year 200,000 souls by cholera, it follows that 1 in 30 of the inhabitants has fallen beneath this terrible scourge.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 16.—A bill was introduced to-day in the Senate calling for a convention of the States to revise the Constitution of the United States. The House passed a resolution protesting against the passage of any Civil Rights bill as unnecessary and undesired by either the white or colored population, and as an infringement upon the reserved rights of the States, and requesting Congress not to interfere with the municipal regulations of the State. It was adopted without a dissenting voice.

TROTTERS' AND DRIVERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Trotters' and Drivers' Association held a meeting last evening at Johnson's pool-rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, Mr. James McMann presiding. The object of the meeting was to appoint a committee to wait on the National Association, which meets in congress, at the Everett House, in this City, on the 4th of February, and to present petitions for the repeal of certain rules of the National Association, especially that relating to the entry of horses, which the Trotters' and Drivers' Association wish to have amended to the effect that, in the event of a horse dying during the interval between the entry and the race, the owner should not be obliged to forfeit the entry money, which, according to the present law, he is compelled to do.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee: L. G. Ferguson, Stephen Hayes, S. G. Woodruff, Daniel Pfeiffer, John Lovett, and James McMann.

A WINTER'S DAY.

There was no urgent necessity to inspect the state of the mercury yesterday; one had only to put his head outside of doors to receive a pretty correct idea of how things were. A sharp, piercing wind swept along the streets, whirling with it showers of glistening snow from the house-tops, and filling the air with a transparent, silvery haze. In the shade the cold was most intense, and the icy breeze felt more keen and penetrating—so much so that no amount of clothing could resist its searching blast. However, there was in some places a genial atmosphere, a pleasing sunshine, and a surprising difference in the temperature at both sides of the street. Furs and huge overcoats were the order of the day, but, though the wearers of these comfortable articles might enjoy a certain immunity from the bitter blast, they, in common with all pedestrians, were subject to the risk incurred by the treacherous coal-traps so frequent along the sidewalks. The storm of Tuesday night left the City covered with snow, which had not been cleared off in some places, and when the heavy frost set in it congealed the snow deposit, and laid a trap for unwary humanity. And so it was that many, incautiously treading over the frozen knolls, or on the polished convexity of the dangerous coal-traps, found themselves suddenly and uncomfortably seated. Though no serious accident from these causes is reported, still the unpleasantness of such a mishap, rendered more painful by its ridiculousness and the laugh of an unsympathizing crowd, could be easily avoided did the "City Fathers" enforce their ordinance for covering up these dangerous impediments to a free and safe use of the sidewalks. The poor stage horses fared badly. Driven in the usual reckless manner by their careless drivers, many of them slipped and fell on the frozen ground and had their sides lacerated by sharp icy projections. The street cars were in much requisition toward the afternoon, and were, as a rule, densely crowded, notwithstanding the stereotyped assurance of the conductors that "there was plenty of room inside." Many persons, men and women, of the working class, after the day's toil, sought the terminus near the new Post Office, in order to procure seats in the up-town cars, but such was the rush that numbers were obliged to wait on the cold sidewalk, exposed to the chill, penetrating atmosphere. Up town, along the boulevard and drives, the pleasing tinkling of the sleigh-bells filled the air. Gay parties, jealously shielded from the blast, their happy faces alone being visible, dashed over the frozen ground. Notwithstanding the severe frost, there was no skating. The breeze raised up quite a small panic on the waters, and the little wavelets prevented the formation of the ice; and so, to the great disappointment of many, the "ball was not up." In Brooklyn, however, they were more fortunate in this respect, and the lovers of the sport enjoyed themselves on the lakes in Prospect Park.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.—*Advertisement.*

The old, effectual cough remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL is recommended by the New-York Fire Insurance Companies.—*Advertisement.*

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

Valuable and Reliable.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, &c.

Death from Fire.

On Tuesday, at daybreak, Jacob Stiner, with his wife and daughter, lost their lives by fire breaking out while asleep at their residence in 60th st.

The TUNNICLIFFE FIRE-DETECTOR AND ALARM, at a nominal cost of $1, will give a timely notice of a fire by a loud report, sufficient to awaken all persons in an ordinary four-story house. Send and get one at No. 697 Broadway.

Everything in Homeopathy

At HUMPHREYS', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, FAMILY MEDICINE-CHESTS, HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY MEDICINES, TINCTURES, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL, ARNICA, &c., &c.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.—Particulars in pamphlet wrapping DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ELLISON—DUNCKLEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, WILLIAM L. ELLISON, of Kansas City, Mo., to MARY L. DUNCKLEE, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LENSSEN—WILSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. J. W. Shackelford, ARTHUR LENSSEN, of Rheydt, Rhenish Prussia, to EMILY BULOW, eldest daughter of the late William Wilson, M. D., of New-York.

MURTHA—ISHERWOOD.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Father Dealy, EUGENE B. MURTHA, M. D., to CONSTANCE M. ISHERWOOD, daughter of Capt. B. F. Isherwood, U. S. N., all of this City. No cards.

MORRIS—DAVIS.—In Albany, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. D. W. Bridgeman, ELSDEN A. MORRIS, of Newark, N. J., to HARRIET LOUISE, eldest daughter of R. C. Davis.

SCOFIELD—ADRIANCE.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas Dewitt D. D., GEORGE G. SCOFIELD to KATE M. ADRIANCE, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Adriance.

DIED.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday morning, Jan. 16, SARAH BLAUVELT, in her 59th year.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Garret G. Ackerson, at Hackensack, N. J., on Monday morning, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 8:15 A. M.

BRISTED.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, aged 53 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, on Monday, Jan. 19, on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:05 A. M.

CONANT.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, WILLIE A., only son of William L. and Etta D. Conant, aged 2½ years.

Funeral will take place at Huntington on Sunday, Jan. 18.

DICK.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, WILLIAM THOMPSON, son of David H. and Mary S. Dick.

Funeral service on Sunday in St. Michael's Church, Broadway and 99th st., at 12 M.

FRAME.—On Friday, Jan. 16, 1874, ANNEY FRAME, daughter of John and Delia Frame, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 223 East 24th st., on Saturday, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock, to Green-Wood Cemetery.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, ALMIRA, wife of William P. Hall, and daughter of Samuel W. Fuller, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The relatives, friends, and acquaintances of her family are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at her late residence, No. 602 Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HALL.—Suddenly, in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 12, CHAS. K., eldest son of the late Chas. Belden and Sarah F. Hall, of this City.

HARING.—On Wednesday night, Jan. 14, DAVID W. HARING, after a short illness, at the residence of his step-father, Kimble Dunham, No. 118 Bank st., aged 37 years 3 months and 11 days.

Friends of the deceased, the family, officers of the New-York Naval Office, Custom-house, and attachés of said offices, Atalanta Boat Club, Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Union Reformed Church, 6th av., opposite Amity st., on Saturday, at 10 A. M. The remains will be interred at New-York Cemetery, near Hackensack.

HUNTER.—The funeral services of GEORGE A. HUNTER will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, Amos Clark, Jr., corner Salem and Worth avs., Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, 17th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Horse cars from depot run within a block.

JACKSON.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday morning, of pneumonia, ANNA WHEELER JACKSON, wife of Daniel Jackson, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son-in-law, Richard H. Teller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the East Avenue Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, Long Island, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hunter's Point Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, Long Island side.

☞ Bridgeport papers will please copy.

LA FORCE.—On Friday morning, Jan. 16, ABBY, relict of the late David La Force, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 19th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Newman, Avenue E, corner 4th st., Bergen Point, N. J.

PATTERSON.—On Friday, Jan. 16, 1874, MARGERET, second daughter of Henry M. and Louise B. Patterson, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, corner 4th av. and 82d st., at 3:30 P. M., Saturday, 17th inst.

UNDERHILL.—On the 16th inst., MARY HATFIELD, widow of the late Isaac H. Underhill, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, John F. Underhill, No. [illegible] East [illegible] st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1:30 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

VAN NAME.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 16, CLINTON VAN NAME, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave foot of Dey st. at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES.
—*Methodist Quarterly Review.*

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1874.

CONTENTS:

LEGEND OF THE CASCADES.
With Five Illustrations.
SOME NOTES ABOUT POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.
By WM. C. PRIME.
With Thirty-three Illustrations.
THE COLUMBIA RIVER AND PUGET SOUND. By CHARLES NORDHOFF.
With Eight Illustrations.
CITY ROAD CHAPEL.
With Nine Illustrations.
SONG OF THE REDWOOD-TREE. By WALT WHITMAN.
MY MOTHER AND I. A Love Story for Girls. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
With Three Illustrations.
THE LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
With Nine Illustrations.
THE LIVING LINK. By the Author of "The Dodge Club," "The American Baron," &c.
Chapter XVII. A Stroke for Liberty.—XVIII. A Strange Confession.—XIX. A New Comer.—XX. Faithful unto Death.—XXI. A Warning.
With Three Illustrations.
THE NEW SOUTH.—II. Industrial, Manufacturing, and Material Progress. By EDWIN DE LEON.
With Two Maps.
TOO MUCH FOR HIM. By FRANK LEE BENEDICT.
HOPE.
A CHINESE PRACTICAL JOKE.
TRIFLES.
HOLLAND HOUSE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

The February Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE is unusually varied and entertaining in its contents, with over Eighty Illustrations. CHARLES NORDHOFF contributes a very interesting illustrated paper on "The Columbia River and Puget Sound." The Number opens with a beautifully illustrated poem, "Legend of the Cascades," which gives a rendering of a remarkable Indian tradition connected with the Columbia River. WM. C. PRIME contributes some very interesting "Notes on Pottery and Porcelain," accompanied by Thirty-three Engravings. EUGENE LAWRENCE treats in his dramatic style of "City Road Chapel"—the shrine of English Methodism; and in another illustrated article some very interesting views are sketched with pen and pencil of the social life and historical monuments of Farther India.

The two Serial Novels, "My Mother and I," by Miss MULOCK, and "The Living Link," by Prof. DE MILLE—both beautifully illustrated—are continued; and two short stories are contributed by FRANK LEE BENEDICT and EMILY B. FORD.

EDWIN DE LEON continues his series of papers on "The New South," dealing in this number with the remarkable progress recently made in Southern manufacturing, lumbering, and mining industries. Two important Maps are given, showing the great lumbering and mining districts of the South-west.

In an article on "Holland House," EUGENE LAWRENCE gives a [illegible] reminiscence [illegible].

WALT WHITMAN contributes a very characteristic poem, entitled "Song of the Redwood-Tree."

The "Easy Chair" discusses Tweed's fate and the question of co-education, besides giving [illegible] of the lyceum green-room. The "Scientific Record" [illegible] progress in [illegible] department [illegible] of entertainment and instruction —including [illegible] "Drawer," with [illegible] illustrations.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR.
ONE COPY of EITHER FOR ONE YEAR, $4, POSTAGE PAID.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, or HARPER'S BAZAR for one year, $4, to any subscriber in the United States, POSTAGE PREPAID, on receipt of Four Dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage payable by the subscriber at the office where received.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

Quite eclipses the more conservative periodicals of the day.—*Boston Journal, Mass.*

THE GALAXY
FOR 1874.
FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

A brilliant opening for the new year!

It contains articles by the well-known writers:
Gen. CUSTER, JUSTIN McCARTHY,
PAUL HAYNE,
ALBERT RHODES,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Dr. GUERNSEY,
HENRY JAMES, Jr.,
RICHARD B. KIMBALL,
JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE,
&c.

In addition to the regular articles by the above list of BRILLIANT WRITERS, the DEPARTMENT ARTICLES alone are worth double the price of the magazine. The SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY, by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS; Driftwood, by Philip Quilibet (GEORGE E. POND); Current literature and Nebulæ, by the Editor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR 1874.

The GALAXY is always more a magazine than any, and more [illegible].—*Independent, New-York.*

There [illegible] between the covers.—*New-York Times.*

PRICE 35 CENTS PER NUMBER.
Subscription price, $4 per year.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

DR. GUTHRIE'S
AUTOBIOGRAPHY
AND MEMOIR.
With portraits. Vol. I. $2.
From the London Daily News.

We have been Dr. Guthrie's [illegible] off, and telling the story of his life in his own natural voice [illegible] delighted in the narrative [illegible] simplest, [illegible] pages are [illegible] the most [illegible].

From the United Presbyterian Magazine.

This work [illegible] now widely [illegible] readers [illegible] teristics of [illegible] cels them [illegible] replete with [illegible].

[illegible] vols., 12mo. [illegible]
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

FREE HAND DRAWING. A Guide to Ornamental, Figure, and Landscape Drawing. By an Art Student. Profusely illustrated; second edition, 18mo., boards, 50 cents.

HOW TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL ENGINEER. Being Hints to Youths Intending to Adopt the Profession. By BERNARD STUART. Sixth edition, 18mo., boards, 50 cents.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ASSAYING OF IRON. By L. L. DE KONINCK and E. DIETZ. [illegible]

STUDIES OF BLAST-FURNACE PHENOMENA. By M. L. GRUNER. Translated by L. D. B. GORDON. 8vo., cloth, $2.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.

, Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AIDA," BY C. WELS, 75c.; [illegible] Year's Gallop, [illegible] SON, 50c.; [illegible] 35c. each; [illegible] vincible G[illegible] GANZ, 40c.; [illegible] Forward," [illegible]. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST?"—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, [illegible] how to choose [illegible]. The SCIENCE OF HEALTH [illegible] life. Both [illegible]. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1874, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] way, Room [illegible]

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Republican nomination for Member of Assembly,
HORATIO F. ALLEN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TREATISE CONCERNING THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE. By GEORGE BERKELEY, D. D., formerly Bishop of Cloyne. With Prolegomena, and with Annotations Select, Translated, and Original. By CHARLES P. KRAUTH, D. D., &c., &c. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1874.

More than a century and a half ago Bishop Berkeley put his treatise before the world, thinking that the ideas he there enunciated might be useful to those who were tainted with skepticism, or who wanted a demonstration of the existence and immateriality of God. Any value which it may have had at that time in such direction ought to be vastly increased now, with the multiplication of skeptics. It is not our purpose to sketch an analysis of Dr. Berkeley's philosophy. That has been done times out of number. But we cannot help expressing the opinion, without thereby implying our adherence to the doctrines, that the work is one which has been very suitably reintroduced to readers at the present time. To scholars, and to many others among us who do not aspire to such a title, Bishop Berkeley's work, and the full bearing of his peculiar views on idealism, are quite familiar. Those who are not acquainted with them should become so. He was doubtless a great man and a profound thinker, and if his teachings are at first glance startling, they merit more earnest treatment than they have at all times received. A contemporary of the Bishop described them as the demonstration by a variety of arguments that there is no such thing as matter in the universe; that what we regard as material objects are nothing but ideas in the minds of those who think of them, and that they have no existence when they are not the objects of thought. Briefly, this may be taken as a key to his philosophy, but a true conception of it can only be attained by a careful perusal of every portion of his treatise.

In the present edition, although we do not accept every principal which the editor has laid down, Dr. Krauth has done good service to the American student. The volume contains the text collected and edited by Alexander Campbell Fraser, M. A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, with Prof. Fraser's preface and notes, and the illustrations with which he enriched it. Three appendices have been added: Berkeley's rough draft of the introduction to the principles; the introduction to Collier's *Clavis Universalis*, and *The Theory of Vision Indicated*. We find, also, the complete notes of Dr. Frederick Ueberweg, formerly Professor of Philosophy in the University of Königsberg, together with much interesting matter collected from various sources by the present editor, and the extended prolegomena. The only portion which is in any degree superfluous is the attempt to anglicise German terms used by Ueberweg, under the pretense that the German terminology has subtleties which our own language does not possess. To understand those terms is one thing; to adopt them is quite another. The English language is fully as expressive as the German, even in metaphysical philosophy, and in all respects it possesses far higher powers. We do not want, therefore, the introduction of Ueberweg's terms, and with that view they might have been omitted. But with this exception the volume before us is of much value. It presents, in a small compass, all that the ordinary student of Berkeley's philosophy will require, and if read with due regard to some interwoven peculiarities which belong to Dr. Krauth only, it will be found both acceptable and profitable.

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION OF LIVING THINGS, and the Application of the Principles of Evolution to Religion, Considered as Illustrative of the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty. By Rev. GEORGE HENSLOW, M. A., F. L. S., F. G. S. Lecture on Botany at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1873.

The idea is so prevalent that the doctrine of evolution must be unscriptural, that the history of this work cannot be too well understood. A few years ago a Mrs. Acton, "from motives of respect and regard for the memory of her late husband," placed a thousand pounds at the disposal of the Directors of the Royal Institution, so that at the end of every seven years the interest accruing should be offered as a reward to the person who, in the judgment of the committee, should be the author of the best essay illustrative of the wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty. In 1865 there was no award made, but in 1872 the Directors gave it unanimously to Mr. Henslow for the essay before us. Thus we have the theory which so many, generally among those who do not understand it, believe to be allied to infidelity, deliberately held up in proof of the attributes of the Creator. For Mr. Henslow supports the theory not only as governing the origin of created beings, but also as a great law which regulates besides the growth even of religion. He believes it to be a principle that governs all things, and he wonders how the idea that it must be Atheistic ever arose. The object of this essay is to show that it is not Atheistic, and the point is well sustained. To understand the whole of the reasoning, some scientific knowledge is necessary; but with that exception, it is well within the reach of everybody. Mr. Henslow does not discuss the views of the Positivist or Atheist. He assumes God to be the author of creation, and believes Him to have adopted the system which men of science have called evolution as the method by which He chose to bring about the existence of successive orders of beings until man appeared upon the scene.

The introduction of this work was noticed by us recently when it appeared in one of our monthly serials. It is mainly a contention in favor of the developments of science being in strict conformity with the proper interpretation of the Scriptural account of the creation. But in several succeeding chapters the theory of evolution as pertaining to living things is dwelt upon at length, and arguments adduced from the teaching of zoology and palæontology to prove its accuracy. The second part, consisting of five chapters, is devoted exclusively to the consideration of the theory in connection with religion; or, to put the subject in a different way, evolution is treated in the first part in its reference to types of the lower animals, and in the second part in regard to its bearing upon man himself. This portion is worthy of careful attention. Mr. Henslow still adheres to the principle, but argues that the natural law of evolution *alone* would not have sufficed to produce man, not at least such evolution as we are acquainted with in plants and animals. The argument which immediately follows this declaration, is, perhaps, the weakest in the book. We are obliged to confess this, even if we acknowledge the truth of the proposition it is meant to establish. The argument from analogy, comprised in a subsequent chapter, is better than that from special anthropology. It is never safe to found arguments that are intended to be conclusive upon the supposed line that can be adduced by science as separating man from the brutes. No such line has yet been discovered which is free from objection. The latest that has been named—the conception of a God—is no exception to this statement. But as soon as Mr. Henslow leaves anthropology and turns to the more purely metaphysical portion of the subject, he is more convincing. And no one will follow him through to the end without feeling that he has given us a strong defense of science, and a powerful vindication of the truth of revealed religion.

STARTLING FACTS OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM. By N. B. WOLFE, M. D. Cincinnati: 1874.

Very few persons will care to waste the time necessary to read the contents of this volume. If there be any who have the patience to do so, they are not worth the [illegible] to put to it in addressing them. We cannot even pity them. It must, however, be admitted that the author deserves more consideration. He proves in his introduction that he is as deficient in literary ability as he is full of coarse vulgarity. Yet he deserves our sympathy. A "physician," as we suppose he is by his display on the title-page, must be worthy of all commiseration when he is reduced to such straits for employing his time as to produce such an accumulation of nonsense as Dr. Wolfe has collected.

STORM WARRIORS; OR, LIFE-BOAT WORK ON THE GOODWIN SANDS. By Rev. JOHN GILMORE, M. A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Ramsgate, &c. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

The perils of the Goodwin Sands are happily very little understood by Americans, even by those of us who may have experienced the pleasures of the passage between England and France. But persons who have lived any time on the south-east coast of England, especially in the neighborhood of Dover and Ramsgate, cannot but have met with repeated experiences of the dangers that await the mariner in that part of the channel navigation. Nine times in two consecutive weeks the Ramsgate life-boat has been known to go out on its mission of rescuing shipwrecked sailors on these treacherous sands, and scarcely ever does it blow half a gale of wind in that neighborhood without some loss of shipping being the result. Mr. Gilmore is, of all men, perhaps the best fitted to narrate these experiences, and his book, although literally true in all respects, is certainly one of the most deeply-interesting narratives that can be found. As such it will have a particular interest, but there remains another direction in which it holds out an attraction for American readers. Profuse in illustrations of the risks and adventures of the life-boat crews, it depicts with forcible vigor the valuable services rendered by the English Life-boat Institution, a society which has supplied the long coast line of Britain with appliances for the rescuing of life from shipwreck in almost every required locality. The subject is one that must interest every people who have a seafaring population or maritime interests at stake, and Mr. Gilmore's book is therefore one that cannot be too generally read. It has all the profound charms of the most exciting novel, but intensified by the knowledge of the reader that it is true. No one can read it without a keen sympathy for the men who, forming the crews of the life-boats along the tempestuous shores of England, are ever risking their lives in the most stormy seas to save their comrades in distress. It is in such men that true nobility, as well as true courage, must be looked for, for nowhere else, perhaps, can either be found in such purity and such force. No books of adventure at sea have ever been written which surpass this, either in the exciting nature of the description or the grandly vivid picture of the humanity of brave men to companions in distress. It should be universally read, for it cannot fail to be productive of good, whether as a stimulus to the extension on our own coasts of life-saving apparatus or merely as elevating the heart of the reader to a higher appreciation of the attributes that belong to himself and his fellow-men when they are rightly developed and employed.

POEMS OF TWENTY YEARS. By LAURA WINTHROP JOHNSON. New-York: DE WITT C. LENT. 1874.

If it be any consolation to anybody to write rhymes, let rhymes be written. There can be no possible objection. But we do protest against the misuse of the word "poems," and, moreover, we do not think it quite fair to use these productions as a particular test of the reviewer's patience. We ought, perhaps, to protest against their being published at all, but we have some doubt upon that point, and we give scribblers the benefit of it. If it gratifies a little vanity to have such things in print, and the author is ready to pay for the indulgence, perhaps we ought not to complain. The public need not buy, and if they do it is their own fault. But it really is not justifiable to inflict a reviewer with the pain of examining such productions. In this book of "poems" we can find no poetry, although we have taken a great amount of trouble to look for it. And yet we know quite well that somebody will be very much vexed when we tell the truth in the matter. We find no poetry and very little rhythm, while frequently the writer seems to have gone out of her way to destroy what little there might have been.

The author begins one of her greatest efforts thus:

> "There lived a child who was a poet, once,
> And no one knew it but his mother—she
> Had read it in his eyes."

Parents have vast responsibilities, but we hope that after this they will not get into the way of looking too closely into the babies' eyes. Such business had better be left for more severe judges, though let it not be understood for a moment that it is any ambition of ours to examine babies in a poet hunt. We say emphatically we have no experience in that direction. The art is quite unknown to us. That child had exceptional eyes, doubtless, and an exceptional mother probably, too, just as his poetry was no doubt exceptional also.

Here is a little fragment—we have no space for large ones—in a different style. Mrs. Johnson addresses a tuberose thus:

> "Flower like a penciled cloud of noonday sky,
> Why art thou tainted?
> In white robe, gazing evermore on high
> As thou wast sainted,
> Why does thy perfume bring disgust and pain,
> As though some subtle poison of the brain?"

And then follows a hearty denunciation of the "hateful," "impure" flower. We will not quote it, but refer the reader to the book itself. It is a wonderful book of "poems."

TEN-MINUTE TALKS ON ALL SORTS OF TOPICS. By ELIHU BURRITT; with autobiography of the author. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1874.

Elihu Burritt's writings are better known on the eastern than on the western side of the Atlantic. There is no substantial reason for this. An American and a New-Englander, his nationality claims our sympathy; and if he has resided during a great part of his life on the other side, he still retains many of the peculiarities of his countrymen, as may be seen in the latest of his works. It is true there is a foreign ring about his sentiments and feelings. He describes English institutions as though he loved them; but few will be ready to admit that this ought to be considered a fault. For, whatever be the subject he deals with he throws into his style all the ardor of a fervid nature; and his descriptions accordingly are vivid and telling. It is a quarter of a century since he appeared as an author before the American public with "Sparks from the Anvil," but in England he has published in the meantime a dozen volumes, none of which have been reprinted here. The present work is, as its name implies, made up of selections from short articles, most of which—perhaps all—have appeared in more ephemeral form in magazines. A variety of topics is touched upon; some are political in their bearing, others social, others historical, or international, or artistic, while a goodly proportion are descriptive. The book ought to be popular. It affords abundant general reading, and the articles being for the most part short, it may conveniently be read at short intervals of leisure, without suffering from interruption. It is generally accurate, too, in statements of fact. Twenty-one is not, as Mr. Burritt says it is, the number of the colleges at Oxford; but, with that exception, the errors, if there be any, have escaped us. We have been least interested in the biographical portion of the volume. It lacks the warmth of the author's [illegible] manner. But it is better to have been written thus than that the author should be left to the mercies of some book-maker who lives after him. It is valuable, too, as a lesson to young men, showing the success that may be attained without any other advantages than the faculty of industrious perseverance. Altogether, this is a good book.

THE RISING FAITH. By C. A. BARTOL, author of "Radical Problems." Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1874.

If anybody will take all the necessary trouble to read this book carefully—for it is by no means a readable book—he will probably arrive at the conclusion that it is more easy to define what the rising faith is not, than what it is. Mr. Bartol tells us he is a preacher of divine personality. It is proper that he should have made this announcement, for without it we might have been under the delusion that he does not believe in anything—except himself. But what he preaches we presume that he believes in; although, that that presumption is not always sound, we admit. Mr. Bartol does not believe in the Trinity nor in the efficacy of prayer. He does not care whether his prayers are answered or not, though he likes to believe that there is some personal God who will listen to them; so we suppose he sometimes prays. He thinks it quite unimportant whether that God be "Trinitarian or Unitarian, Bouddha or Jehovah, typical Father or pervading Power;" nor was it necessary, he says, for "Jesus to get out of his grave clothes to bring life and immortality to light, for the noble temple always announces the blessed destiny." In short, according to this learned writer—if we understand him, which is not very easy—revelation is a mistake, the Bible is a mistake, Christianity is a mistake, and Mr. Bartol came into the world specially to put everything to rights again.

Ultra-radicalism and infidelity have always gone hand in hand. Socialism, as Mr. Bradlaugh would term it—Atheism, as most Christians would describe it—is the avowed principle of the Red Republicans of Europe, even, too, as it was the faith of the Commune and the doctrine of Danton and Robespierre; and we have something very much like a new illustration of the circumstance in *The Rising Faith*. Perhaps the "Rising Want of Faith" would have been a more appropriate title; and yet no well wisher of humanity will accept that with much satisfaction. Granted that infidelity is becoming more demonstrative, no thoughtful Christian will receive with indifference the suggestion that it is the coming "faith" of the future. Books of this kind are calculated to spread it; but, happily, this one is so badly written that it is not likely to be very generally read, even by Mr. Bartol's political brethren. We shall add only one suggestion, which frequently occurs to us in the perusal of works of this character. It is as to the expediency of an earnest inquiry into the encouragement that the writers of such books acquire from the pulpit discourses that resound every Sunday in the churches. Pulpit orators may think this a very shocking thought, but we should like to see it acted upon nevertheless.

THE GOSPEL OF THE CHILDHOOD: Designed as a Help to Meditation on the Holy Scriptures for Children and Young Persons. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D. D., Dean of Norwich. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co. 1874.

Good intentions are not always productive of the best results; but nowhere is this truth more palpably exemplified than in the vast amount of literature which is ever pouring upon us and claiming to be ranked as theological. Sectarian prejudice, it is true, often condemns these productions, even as it must be admitted that the same prejudice also sometimes spoils them. But apart from this, there still remains a large amount of theological literature which is comparatively worthless for any practical purpose. We shall resist the temptation to consider the cause of this; the fact is sufficient. Moreover, we know how the abundance of inferior work of this kind acts as a barrier very often to the merited popularity of what is better. People too often presuppose that a book is of no use because they have been long accustomed to meet with other books upon a similar subject which were of that character. It is, therefore, the more necessary to point out any prominent exceptions to the too-common rule; and we gladly do so in the case of the little work before us. The eminent position which Dr. Goulburn occupies in the English Church would lead us to anticipate a superior degree of worth and excellence in anything that should emanate from his pen. Nor has this expectation been at any time disappointed. He has published not less than a dozen previous contributions to the sound literature of the day, all of which are of much value. And the present is not in any respect inferior to them. It was suggested through a custom long prevalent at Norwich Cathedral of briefly addressing the lay clerks and choristers in the course of the Saturday evensong upon some part of the Holy Scriptures which bears upon their duties. It is, however, intended for children generally, and forms an excellent devotional book upon events recorded in the childhood of Christ. Studied with ordinary care, it will serve to convey a very complete knowledge of the leading incidents in that part of the Savior's life, but the lessons it teaches are fully as important, and must receive the approbation of all who have any care for the moral training of the young. The style is attractive. Persons of all ages will read it with pleasure as well as profit, for a volume of more sterling merit for the purpose intended has seldom been offered to Christian readers.

THE MARTYRED CHURCH. By WILLIAM F. GILL. Boston: SHEPARD & GILL. 1874.

We not feel disposed to criticise the little poem which has here been used to fill the pages of a pretty memorial of old Trinity Church, so dear to the heart of every Bostonian. We prefer to accept it in the spirit in which it was written. The incident it describes, was to use the author's own expression, one of the many startling scenes pictured on that terrible month of November which saw the beginning of the great fire in 1872. We can understand that the wonderful illumination of the old church previous to its destruction must have left a powerful impression on the minds of those who witnessed it; and it is pleasant at least to find the strange scene so suitably recorded as we have it here. The book is a beautiful little specimen of the printer's and publisher's art, and will suitably find a place in every parlor. The illustrations, too, are finished, especially that representing the martyrdom of the church. We should have liked one more in the same style—that of the old church as it appeared before the fire. It would have made a suitable frontispiece, and, we think, would have added yet more to the value of the memorial.

FAMOUS CASES OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE: With an Introduction on the Theory of Presumptive Proof. By S. M. PHILLIPS, author of "Phillips on Evidence." Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1874.

Although many of the cases here gathered together and reprinted could not happen at the present day, they are all worthy of examination as proof of the danger of relying too implicitly upon circumstantial evidence in tracing crime. This is not a book for lawyers only. Lovers of sensational reading will revel in it, and have the satisfaction, too, of knowing that every particular in each of the twenty-seven cases is literally true. There is another class of persons, also, who may find it useful—we mean the writers of fiction, perhaps dramatists, certainly novelists. These will find plots and incidents more remarkable certainly than the imagination often devises, and ready to hand for working out into the necessary form. The compiler's introduction on "the theory of presumptive proof" is well to the purpose as far as it goes, but it seems fragmentary and incomplete. There is no reason why it should not have been more exhaustive; it would not have lessened the value of the work in public estimation.

METRICAL TUNE-BOOK: Designed to be Used with Any Hymn-book for the Congregation and Choir. By PHILIP PHILLIPS. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1874.

In churches where the organist is allowed to play tunes of his own choice, this little volume will prove a great convenience. It contains between three and four hundred tunes, very well arranged and clearly printed, besides a useful index of metres. In the selection are comprised some of the oldest and some of the most recent tunes, beginning with the "old hundredth"—not the "Old Hundred," as that well-known tune is incorrectly termed. The work is not intended for any one denomination, or for any one set of hymns, but is equally adapted for all. The high Church may find some favorites omitted, but still Mr. Phillips has given us as copious a selection as many persons would desire.

THE DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE RESERVOIRS. By ARTHUR JACOB, B. A., late Executive Engineer for Irrigation H. M. Bombay Service. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1874.

This is the sixth issue in the science series, begun some time since by the publisher. It is an excellent, short treatise upon the subject by a man of large practical experience, and will prove of much value, especially in localities where artificial supplies of water are needed.

THE LAW OF INSURANCE, as Applied to Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee, and other Non-Maritime Risks. By JOHN WILDER MAY. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1873.

Mr. May has been successful here in comprising within the limits of an octavo volume all that is most essential to have at hand upon the law of insurance, and, also, a large collection of the most important cases. It is a work which should be in possession of all who are interested in the subject, whether officers or agents of companies, students or lawyers. Business men will also find in it a useful book of reference. The author has accomplished his purpose in all respects well. The subject, as he justly says, can never be complete; but it is well begun, and may, without comparatively much additional labor, be supplemented, as alterations in the law or new decisions may render expedient.

THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND. By LORD CAMPBELL, author of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England." In four volumes. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1873.

The merits of this work are sufficiently understood to render any detailed notice in this place unnecessary. The edition before us is very complete, and should be the means of introducing Lord Campbell's writings before an extended circle of readers. Few are more interesting or more useful in the historical data they contain, and the style is such as to form a high model in the most solid, yet genial school of English literature.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The new plan for the buildings connected with the Auburn Theological Seminary contemplates having them all face inward to a court, which is to be the campus or lawn. A fine new library building was completed about a year ago. Just south of this, and on the same side of the campus, it is proposed to erect a building, to be known as Professor's Hall. On the north side a chapel is to be erected, and the new dormitory is to occupy the west side of the campus. The plans for the latter, which is to be erected through the liberal aid of Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, are nearly all drawn, the contracts are awarded, and work is to be commenced at once should the weather continue favorable. The Syracuse *Courier* gives a long account of the proposed building, which we condense in the following: This building is to be about 220 feet long by 40 wide, and five stories high, without a basement. The fifth story is to be under a Mansard roof. The estimated cost is $100,000. It is to be of Auburn gray rock-faced stone, with Ohio stone trimmings. It is to have a Vermont slate roof, with dormer windows and tall chimneys. The main entrance is to be in the centre of the building, and on a level with the ground. From the vestibule staircases will lead to the floors above, occupying a space eighteen by thirty feet, and dividing to the right and left half way up. At each end of the building are to be staircase towers, also leading to the floors above, the one at the north end being for the students, and that at the south end for the use of the janitor. There will also be towers at the corners and in the middle. The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors will each contain seventeen study-rooms and eighteen bedrooms. The rooms are all to be of good size, high and airy, and well lighted. The woodwork throughout is to be ash and cherry, polished, without paint. The walls are to be wainscoted four feet high, and there are to be book-cases constructed in the walls. The building will accommodate seventy-six students. Russell Sturgis, of No. 57 Broadway, New-York, is the architect. He has already constructed the buildings of several colleges, and comes to this work with ripe experience and skill. He has constructed all his buildings on the plan of improved dormitories, giving students rooms in which they can live healthily and pleasantly; as he expressed it, "Live like Christians." The contract price for the mason-work is $45,000, and $40,000 for the carpenter-work. The gas and steam fitting will probably cost $10,000 more, and the building when completed will not have cost less than $100,000. It is intimated that it will require a year and a half of time for its construction. In the meantime the old building will be used. As soon as the new one is completed, the western portion of the old one will be taken down, as it is wretchedly built, but the remaining portion will probably be transformed into recitation-rooms, and remain standing for several years. The Building Committee is composed of E. C. Selover, of Auburn; E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Rev. Dr. Huntington and Mr. Nelson, of Auburn; Rev. Mr. Wood and Mr. Maxwell, of Geneva, and I. S. Spencer, of Syracuse.

THE GERMAN GARRISON ARMY.

A return lately published at Berlin gives an account of the troops which would be at the disposal of the German Government for garrison duty in the event of a war. The basis of this "garrison army," as it is called, consists of eleven regiments of the line, and 54 of the landwehr. To these would be added 15 reserve battalions and 11 landwehr battalions, 52 rifle companies of the landwehr, 36 squadrons of cavalry, 42 batteries of artillery, 33 companies of pioneers, 220 companies of field artillery, and 14 companies of marine artillery. The battalions of the landwehr, when on a war footing, will consist of 820 men each; those of the reserve of 620 men each. Thirty-one of the landwehr battalions, however, will be kept up to a strength of 1,000 men each, in order to supply vacancies in the other battalions. The strength of the garrison troops will further be increased in time of war by 9 depot battalions of the guard, 139 of the line, and 31 of the landwehr; 26 depot companies of rifles, 93 depot squadrons of cavalry, 54 depot batteries of artillery, and 18 depot companies of pioneers. The total force thus rendered available for garrison duty is 338,890 infantry, 25,470 cavalry, 16,800 field artillery (with 576 field guns), 45,200 garrison and marine artillery, and 11,480 pioneers; making a total of 437,840 men, with 34,820 horses. This does not include the staff and departments, the artisans, or the corps of military laborers, which altogether represent a force of 67,480 men, and 7,860 horses. In cases of emergency the landsturm would furnish an additional contingent of 128 battalions of infantry, and 80 squadrons of cavalry, or 113,000 men, and 11,200 horses. The number of fighting men in the "garrison army" would then be 551,460; and as this force would consist chiefly of soldiers of long service, it might be used with great effect in case of need for repelling a hostile landing on the coast.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—Cotton easier, fair demand; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,650 bales; gross, 2,719 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,826 bales; to the Continent, 1,514 bales; coastwise, 1,931 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 65,696 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,930 bales; gross, 14,999 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,751 bales; to the Continent, 2,434 bales; France, 2,350 bales; coastwise, 5,578 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 13,467 bales; gross, 14,865 bales; exports, to France, 4,276 bales; coastwise, 1,252 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 279,967 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 52,895 bales; gross, 59,384 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 19,308 bales; coastwise, 7,090 bales; to the Continent, 10,509 bales; to France, 5,590 bales; sales, 41,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 268 bales; gross, 1,149 bales; coastwise, 305 bales; sales, 525 bales; last evening, 295 bales; spinners, 203 bales; stock, 17,569 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 646 bales; gross, 6,057 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 593 bales; to France, 53 bales; coastwise, 2,453 bales; sales, 2,623 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,754 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,997 bales; coastwise, 852 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,180 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,487 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,012 bales; to France, 4,933 bales; coastwise, 728 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 2,953 bales; exports, to France, 2,345 bales; coastwise, [illegible] Britain, 17,[illegible] bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; France, 3,417 bales; coastwise, 4,195 bales; sales, 9,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 5,076 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,564 bales; sales, 1,416 bales; stock, 112,753 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 28,032 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,852 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 9,754 bales; sales, 9,741 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Flour dull and drooping; $5 75 bid for choice Extra Spring. Wheat dull and lower at $1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 23⅜ for No. 2, spot; $1 23⅜, February; $1 27, March; No. 3 Spring steady at $1 16; Rejected, $1 09. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower at 56⅞c.@57c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 57¼c.@57⅜c., February; 58¼c., March; 63¾c., May; New No. 2 Mixed, 52c.; Rejected, old, 53c.; do., new, 49c. Oats dull and lower; sales of No. 2, in car lots, at 41c., cash. Rye quiet and unchanged at 79c.@80½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall nominally $1 45@$1 50; No. 3 Spring, $1 22@$1 26. Whisky dull and nominal; offered at 97c.; no buyers. Pork dull and lower, at $14 12½, cash; $14 65 March. Lard dull and lower at 8¾c., spot; $8 85 February; $9 12½, March. Bulk Meats easier and quiet; Shoulders quoted 5¾c.@5½c.; Short Rib Middles sold at 7⅛c., loose, spot; 7⅛c., buyer February. Green Meats quiet; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Hams, 18 lbs. average, 8¼c.; 20 lbs. do., 7¾c. Dressed Hogs steady at $6 20@$6 25; a few Fancy at $6 30@$6 35. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 165,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 24,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—Flour firmer and stock small; sales of Superfine at $6 87½; treble Extra, $7@$7 50; Family, $8@$9 75. Corn active and higher; sales of White at 76c.@77c.; Yellow Mixed at 78c.; Yellow at 80c. Oats active and higher at 59c.@60c. Bran quiet and easier at 95c.@$1. Hay quiet; sales of prime at $23; choice, $24. Pork—stock small and prices advanced to $16 25@$16 50. Dry-salted Meats scarce and advanced ¼c. Sales, Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon firmer and scarce; no Shoulders here; Clear Rib Sides sold at 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Hams dull at 12c. Lard in good demand and scarce; sales of Tierce at 9c.@9¼c.; Keg, 9½c.@10c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Whisky firmer and scarce; sales of Louisiana at $1 02; Cincinnati at $1 06. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal firmer and held at $3 50. *Evening Price Current* says stock of Flour is estimated at 40,000 to 45,000 bbls. Holders have advanced rates 25c. ₱ bbl. on account of the ice at St. Louis; Double and low Treble Extra grades are most sought on foreign account and are very scarce. Receipts of Sugar to-day, 1,028 bbls., and of Molasses, only 600 bbls. Movement was retarded by rainy weather, and only small sales were made at yesterday's prices.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged; business small. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 2 Spring; $1 64@$1 65 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn in improved demand at [illegible] for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track; 60c. in elevator. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43c. for No. 2, at east side, on track. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye higher at 89c. for No. 2. Whisky firm at 98c. Pork quiet; sales of jobbing lots of Hardside at $14 75@$15. Dry-salted Meats weak and easier; buyers at lower figures; business small; sales of Clear Sides at 8c., March. Bacon easier and lower for futures; considerable sales of Clear Sides at 9c., last half of March; $9 12½@$9 15 April. Lard nominally 8¾c. Live Hogs steady and in good demand; sales of shipping grades at $4 70@$4 85; packers, $5@$5 40; extra choice, $5 50@$5 65. Cattle unchanged; sales of fair to good Texans at $3@$3 75; fair to choice native Steers, $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Flour firm, unchanged, and in fair demand. Wheat quiet, but firm at $1 48@$1 58. Corn in good demand at 60c.@64c. Oats steady at 45c.@50c. Rye firm at 94c. Barley firm at $1 45@$1 55. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork held firmly at $15 75@$16. Lard quiet; sales, Steam at 8⅞c.@9c.; Kettle, 9¼c.@9¾c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders sold at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Green Meats nominal. Live Hogs steady and firm; sales, Shippers' at $5 10@$5 35; Packers' scarce at $5 40@$5 50; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head. Whisky opened quiet at 98c.; closed firm at 97c., with all offerings taken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Imports—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,825 bushels; Corn, 27,200 bushels; Oats, 29,471 bushels; Barley, 2,728 bushels; Peas, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 26,500 bushels; Corn, 27,200 bushels; Oats, 28,800 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western-ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull and unchanged; no sales reported; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 55; do. No. 2 do., $1 50; Chicago No. 2, $1 45@$1 48; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn—New in good request; sales of 3,000 bushels, on track, at 73c.; No. 2 Western held at 80c. Oats firm; sales of No. 2 Western at 55c. Barley firm; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 45; Canada held at $1 55@$1 62. Rye nominally $1. Barley-malt steady at $1 60@$1 75 for Western; $1 75@$1 80 for Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Clover-seed in improved demand at $8 50@$9. Timothy sells at $3. Flaxseed commands $2 15. Flour easier but not quotably lower; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $8@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$10 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 80; Amber, $1 70@$1 81. Rye steady at 90c.@92c. Corn weak; Yellow, 88c. for old; 80c.@84c. for new; Mixed new, 84c.; do. old, 86c. Oats in improved demand; White at 62c.@65c.; Mixed, 57c.@59c. Groceries nothing doing. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 13¼c., January; 13½c. February. Whisky is held at $1 02 for Western, in iron.

TOLEDO, Jan. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 60; No. 3 do., $1 50; Amber Michigan, cash or January, $1 49; February, $1 51½; March, $1 57; No. 2 Red, March, $1 53. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash, January and February, 65c.; March, 66¾c.; April, 68¾c.; May, 70c.; New, 62¼c.; Low Mixed, 64c.; New, 62¼c.; no grade, New, 62c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 48½c. Clover-seeds, $5 25. Dressed Hogs, $6 50@$6 55. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Jan. 16.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 60. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley firm; sales of Canada at $1 75. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of Extra at $1 62@$1 63; No. 1 White at $1 56; Amber Michigan at $1 48. Corn dull and lower at 64c. for New; 68c. for Old. Oats dull and declining at 46c. Hogs—Sales at $6 50. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—Flour active, and prices unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 70c. Oats quiet at 55c.@60c. Provisions dull, holders unwilling to make concessions. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Keg, 10c.@10¼c.; Steam, 8¾c. Whisky quiet but firm at 97½c.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Wheat steady, but quiet. Rye firm; 90c. for State. Corn steady; 85c.@87c. for new Western Mixed; 88c.@89c. for old do. Barley very firm, with an upward tendency and a steady malting demand; sales of ten cars No. 2 Canada West on private terms, supposed to be a trifle over $1 80. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; sales of one car No. 1 State at 59c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Red, $1 58; No. 2 Red, $1 48. Corn steady at 70c.@71c. for Old Mixed; 66c.@67c. for new. Oats quiet at 50c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2; 51c. for White. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $6@$9 50. Grain firmer, on account of the obstructions to navigation. Corn, 72½c. Oats held at 60c. Lard steady at 9¾c.@10¼c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Sides, 8c.@8½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 41c. Resin firm at $2 10@$2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 16, 1874.

There was a rather slow trade in live stock on yesterday and to-day, owing chiefly to the rough quality of the Beeves on sale, which were not good enough to suit the wholesale trade in Washington and Centre Markets. Prices were firm. Beeves sold from 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt. There is scarcely any trade in Milch Cows. Smooth quality Veals still scarce, and in demand from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves generally sold at $8 ₱ head, with a few poor quality of such at $5 ₱ head. Sheep sold, in large lots, from 5¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., with choice quality Sheep at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were quoted from 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed, from 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed, from 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; arrivals of these latter small; quality good.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for Mayers & Co. 48 Virginia Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Dalesman & Co., 85 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 rough Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for J. H. Mulhall, 143 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 143 Texan Steers, from 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 5½ cwt.; 20 Virginia Cattle, mixed Steers and Bulls, quality poor, at 8½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 5½ cwt.; 32 Virginia Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.; for Werts & Co., 64 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt. Had due for Fox & Meyers, 5 cars of Virginia Cattle. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 93 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. W. C. Lauderbach sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 102 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¼c.@11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6⅓ to 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 16 Illinois Bulls at 4⅝c. ₱ lb., gross weight being 14½ cwt. W. E. Dudley held on sale for Morris Waixels & Co. 53 Illinois Steers and 37 Cherokee Steers. F. Samuels sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 142 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ to 7 to 7¼ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 18 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Bray & Fitch had due 3 cars of Cattle, forwarded by J. Grimes.

At Communipaw Yards J. N. Pidcock sold 20 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,880 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 274 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,540 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 275 Ohio Sheep, weight 24,030 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Held on sale 6 cars of Sheep, 5 cars of which were fresh to hand.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

There has been a further improvement in feeling in this branch of trade, caused by the sudden change to cold weather which we experienced on yesterday. Prices have not actually advanced, but trade was easier and the markets closed firm. Texan Beef, shipped from Detroit, sold from 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed Beef, native Steers, sold from 8c.@9½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Country Dressed Mutton expected in small lots but not to hand; City Dressed Mutton from 6c.@11c. ₱ lb. Country Dressed Veal from 9c.@14c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed Veal from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day, 435 head of Horned Cattle, 1,058 Sheep, 3,463 Hogs. The Freight Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad have issued a general order that all Live Stock to be shipped for them from Chicago and from Pittsburg shall, on and after the 21st inst., be delivered [illegible] the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will henceforth be slaughtered on the Hackensack River, six miles further north, and the blood of the Sheep and Cattle to be slaughtered at Harsimus Cove will be conveyed there to be utilized. Thus noxious odors and poisonous gases, which, except great care and scientific skill be observed in the manufacture of offal into marketable commodities, will be removed from proximity to the North River and its bays.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including two cars reported to arrive, 732 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,355 head, or 315 cars, against 328 cars for the same time last week. But few buyers were in attendance and the sales were not sufficient to establish a market. All the Cattle unsold will be shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,200 head, against 16,200 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at an advance on last week's closing prices of ⅛c. on Western Sheep and ¼c. on Canada Sheep. Sales 1,000 Michigan Sheep, averaging 82 lbs., at $4 80; 400 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 110 to 110 lbs., at $5 80@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts, to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 20,400 head, against 26,400 head for the same time last week; the market was slow at yesterday's prices; there are no prime Hogs in the yards; Yorkers held at $5 25@$5 62½; heavy Hogs at $5 75@$5 90.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, including those overdue, 200 cars, being 70 cars less than last week; average quality not so good. The best lot in the market sold at $7 35. Prices range from 4¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows—Market stagnant. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 44 cars, being 43 cars less than last week; average quality a little better; ruling of market fully ½c. higher than last week. Common to fair Sheep, 5½c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@6¾c.; extra, 7c.; common to fair Lambs, 6c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@7¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108¾; Erie Railway Shares, 45½@45¾; do. preferred, 72; New-York Central, 96.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 102¼.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 45c.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills is 3½ ₱ cent., which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £100,000. Erie Railway Shares, 46¼.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108; new 5s, 102⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 46.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 81,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export, and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 579,000 bales, including 156,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 39,000 bales, including 21,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 13,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 435,000 bales, including 334,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Peas, 46s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, 67s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 39s.; Short Clear do., 40s. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8⅜d.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Spirits Petroleum, 10½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s.@7s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 64s.@64s. 6d. Linseed-cakes, £12@£12 5s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 16.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FEBRUARY ATLANTIC.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE NEWS-STANDS AND BOOK-STORES.

MR. WHITTIER'S

interesting account of THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION OF 1833 is the first of his series of Personal Reminiscences.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AGASSIZ

is by his associate and friend, Theodore Lyman, and the other notable contributions are

ROBERT DALE OWEN—Naples under the Old Régime. A Chapter of Autobiography.

LUCY LARCOM—A Gambrel Roof.

T. B. ALDRICH—Prudence Palfrey. V. The Romance of Horseshoe Lane. VI. Concerning a Skeleton in a Closet.

HENRY JAMES, JR.—A Chain of Italian Cities.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY—Nooning in Florida.

CELIA THAXTER—Wherefore?

WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG—Over Ilium and Ida.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER—Baddeck, and that Sort of Thing. II.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE—Sheriff Thorne.

M. E. W. S.—Faithful Bean.

WILLIAM M. BAKER—Mose Evans. Part I. V.-VIII.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—A Ballad of the Boston Tea-Party.

Recent Literature, Art, and Music.

A NUMBER OF GREAT VARIETY.

TERMS:

Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents. Yearly subscription, $4. The ATLANTIC and EVERY SATURDAY ($5) sent to one address for $8.

For further particulars, address the publishers,

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

$1 50—THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SHEPHERD KNAPP as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE AVENUE C RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—Action to foreclose two mortgages.—Whereas, by an order of this Court, dated the 16th day of December, 1873, it was, among other things, ordered that this action be referred to the undersigned, as Referee, to ascertain and report the amount due for principal and interest upon the several bonds secured by two certain mortgages to the plaintiff, Shepherd Knapp, as Trustee, by the defendants, The Avenue C Railroad Company, the first of said mortgages bearing date the 1st day of May, 1869, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, and bearing interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of May and November in each year; the second of said mortgages bearing date the 15th day of February, 1871, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said last-mentioned mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of August and February in each year. And, whereas, it was further ordered in said order that the undersigned, as Referee as aforesaid, ascertain and report the names of the holders of said bonds respectively, and the amount due to each for principal and interest thereon. Now, therefore, I, Alvin C. Bradley, Referee as aforesaid, do hereby notify and require all the holders of each and every of the before-mentioned bonds and coupons to appear before me, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 29th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., and produce the same.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

ALVIN C. BRADLEY, Referee.

DEVELIN, MILLER & TRULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 113 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY COLTON, FRANKlin Brown, and Warren Ferris, Executors, &c., &c., of Reuben Parsons, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROSWELL C. PARSONS, Albert L. Parsons, William R. Parsons, Mary L. Hanover, wife of George Hanover, William E. Parsons, Reuben Parsons, William E. Parsons, Jr., Mary Louise Parsons, Emily H. Parsons, Josephine L. Parsons, Fidelia Marey, Ellen J. Fox, wife of George Fox; Rhodes W. Marcy, Nancy M. Charles, Edmund R. Charles, Melina N. Fuller, wife of Davenport L. Fuller; Mary Adeline Fox, and Ada L. Hosmer, defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th June, 1873.

RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1874.

RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
j10-law6wS* No. 55 Liberty street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—LEWIS KLEE, plaintiff, against JOHN STEIN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred sixty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1873.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1873.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d20-law6wS*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 9th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, Irish, German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good laundress and not afraid of work; good reference; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR HOUSEworker.—By a neat, willing woman, well recommended; is a plain cook and good laundress; has good references, and will do housework in a private family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch young woman, or general house-work; City or country; is an excellent cook, and fine washer and ironer; has good City references, and will take moderate wages. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, excellent cook in all branches, from best of plain cooking up to elegant dishes of every variety and style; has very best of references. Call at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH SEVERAL years' City references; is a thorough good cook, and also washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer and ironer; has two years' recommendations; will work for moderate wages, either in City or country; is tidy, capable, and willing. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK, AN ENGLISH woman; is thoroughly experienced in all kinds of cooking, and makes a great variety of desserts; is a most pleasing and neat woman; first-class references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; good references. Call at No. 222 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an excellent laundress, who is also a first-class chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 West 29th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT young French girl; willing and competent to do chamber-work and waiting, or nursing; has good references. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl as seamstress or to wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; not so much wages as a good home; can give references for the past six years. Apply for a week at her present employer's, No. 30 East 35th st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER—OF EXPERIENCE; CAN FURnish excellent testimonials as to capability. Address R. J. C., care of Buckley, Welling & Co., No. 280 Broadway.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also kitchen experience; good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CLERK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in an office or at any respectable business; good reference and moderate salary. Address J. L. H., No. 214 High st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE Englishman; first-class references. Address for two days C. H., No. 907 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; references can be given from present employer. Address C. B. T., corner 55th st. and 6th av., drug store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN, with twelve years' experience, as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address G. K., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; no objection to the country or to travel; good City references from the employer. Address W. B., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN and his wife, speaking but little English, in a private family; the man as waiter and his wife as first-class cook, (bon cordon bleu;) good references. Address A. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WILLING GIRL to cook, wash, and iron and assist in house-work in a small family; only those with good references need apply. Call at No. 236 East 51st st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send me reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—ONE RESIDING WITH his parents preferred. Address in own handwriting, with reference, Post Office Box No. 2,882 New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FREDENHEIM, bankrupt, District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Abraham Fredenheim, of County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOWROSAN, bankrupt, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, in said district, at the City of New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the said City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—John Griffith, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th November, 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja3-law3wS

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS F. MEAD, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, Erastus F. Mead, of the City, County, and State of New-York, has conveyed and assigned all estate and effects whatsoever to Samuel H. Vandewater, as Trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of Erastus F. Mead, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York, this 30th day of December, A. D., 1873.

SAMUEL H. VANDEWATER, Trustee.
ja3-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MILLVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Millville Manufacturing Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873.

GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Assignee,
No. 100 Maiden lane, New-York City.
ja10-law3wSa*

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HYKO SILVER-MINing Company, Jan. 10, 1874.—The amount of the capital stock of said company is $7,500,000, which has all been actually paid in by the issue of the whole amount thereof in payment for mines, mining, and other property necessary for the business of the company. The total amount of existing debts of the company is, as nearly as can be ascertained, $300,000.

WM. D. HARRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR $12,000 in a first-class manufacturing business paying good profits; a good accountant [illegible]. Address E. A. H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Jan. 16, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land in size 75 by 102.2, with three unfinished four-story brick houses thereon, located on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, for (including incumbrances,) $27,000, the purchaser being O. Doty. The sale in charge of James M. Miller, although announced as positive, of the bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, was again adjourned to the 23d inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noticed for to-day are the following: By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Ulshoeffer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALE, FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

3 unfinished four-story brick houses and plat, East 74th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., plat 75 x102.2	$27,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Broadway, s. e. corner of Macomb st., 48.6x100	$8,000
Clinton st., s. e. corner of Warren st., 200x100, West Farms	3,000
Elizabeth st., corner of Avenue A., thence w. to Loring Andrews, thence s. along Andrews and Christie lands to William Archer's, thence e. to Avenue A, and n. to beginning, Fordham, one-third part	500
Monroe st., s. s., 301.9 ft. e. of Catharine st., 49.5x104, thence to Hamilton st., x50x103.8 one-half part	20,000
Spring st., No. 240, s. s., between Varick and Clark sts., 25x100; Spring st., No. 242, s. s., between Varick and Clark sts., 25x100	36,000
Suffolk st., No. 72, e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100	31,000
17th st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x92	42,000
20th st., n. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 11th av., 16.8x98.9	7,000
20th st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 11th av., 15.8x98.9	7,000
45th st., n. s., 307.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x100.5	25,000
5[illegible]th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.6x100.5	40,000
61st st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x100.5	10,000
85th st., n. s., 269 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	18,250
135th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x99.11	12,000
Clinton av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d st., 25x202.2, Morrisania	430
New av., n. w. corner of 109th st., 100.11x99.6	11,250
6th av., No. 909, w. s., 89.6 ft. s. of 52d st., 24.4x84	42,000
7th av., w. s., 66 ft. s. of 15th st., 22x100	24,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
6th st., s. s., 146 ft. w. of Avenue B, 22x97x16	$12,100
LEASES RECORDED.	
8th av., No. 123, 5 7-12 years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

West 17th st., near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone, 25x60x100.
20th st., near Broadway—Three story, brick, in good order.
West 22d st., near 6th av.—Three story, brick.
28th st., near Lexington av.—Three story, brick.
31st st., near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone.
35th st., near Madison av.—Full sized, four story, brown stone.
43d st., near Madison av.—First class, four story, brown stone.
46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant four story, brown stone.
5[illegible]d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four story, brown stone.
5th av., near 11th st.—Full sized, three story, brick.
Also many other houses for sale and to let on 5th, Madison, and other principal avenues and cross streets, at all prices. Lists and full particulars at our offices.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.,
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—NEW IRON store in the best and most rapidly-improving part of Broadway is offered at a price that will pay ten per cent. clear. It is leased for three years to responsible parties; rent payable monthly in advance; only $25,000 cash required; balance easy terms; can almost be paid from rent. Address, with real name, Box No. 4,767 Post Office.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, suitable for a society, club, dispensary, or other business, on Stuyvesant st., running through to 9th st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep one side and 110 feet on the other, containing four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, REAL estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property. Makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c. Gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 20, 22 West 56th, 1, 17 East 53d, 22, 31 West 52d, 13 East 48th, 31 West 39th, 7 West 34th; 5th av., 438, 584, 781.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

STORE PROPERTY—FOR SALE A VERY FINE iron store on Broadway, midway between Grand Central Hotel and Stewart's; will be sold at a figure making it a prime investment.
DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A LOW PRICE—NEW five-story iron-front store, No. 764 Broadway: first class location. Apply to A. JOURNEAY,
No. 51 Lispenard st.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 34 Bleecker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$60 PER MONTH RENT, OR INTEREST ON purchase money; forty-three minutes from Liberty st., near depot; fifty trains at stage fares; unequaled travel; desirable Summer or Winter suburban residence and grounds; twelve rooms, gas, bath, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; pleasant and healthy location. Apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) Station, or address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF THE BUILDINGS, entire or divided, on north-west corner of BROOME AND MOTT STS., now occupied by Brewster & Co., and soon to be vacated. They are six stories, about 76x122 feet. May be examined at any time, and full particulars of terms, &c., obtained by addressing A. KURSHEEDT,
No. 44 7th av.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 131 8TH av., west side, between 16th and 17th sts. Immediate possession. J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—NO. 157 CHAMBERS ST., FOR BUTTER, cheese, and produce business; possession given immediately. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LEASE—STORES NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADway; size, 25x100 each; will be let separately or together. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR TO LET WITH GOOD fixtures, No. 816 2d av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BEAUTIFUL country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and nicely furnished; green-houses, graperies, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid-out grounds, with abundance of trees, fruit and shade, flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family only. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINter or year, also property for sale, in choice locations. Bargains. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, DESIRAbly located on Murray Hill. Rent, $2,500 per annum. Possession 1st of March. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURray Hill to rent for the Winter or longer. Address THE OWNER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDden to sell or deliver any goods or pay any bills to any person without a written order from the undersigned.
(Signed,) JOHN DONAHUE,
Merchant Tailor, No. 304 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Jan. 14, 1874.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. [illegible] perfumes for the handkerchief. [illegible] for the bath. [illegible] de Cologne, (prescription spéciale.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
SEATS FREE.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHOP Cummins will preach at Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, Jan. 18, at 10:30 o'clock; and at Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. These services will be continued on every succeeding Sunday until further notice.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the evening a lecture by Rev. William Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

ATTEND BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., on next Sabbath, and hear Rev. John Parker, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. W. C. Steel, the Pastor, in the evening, on "God's Sermon to Young Men." At 7:15 o'clock, service of song before preaching. Revival services every evening during the week except Saturday. "Witness meeting" on Thursday evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, Jan. 18. Bible class, Dr. Thomson's, 5 o'clock P. M. Service of Song, 7:30 o'clock. Evening—Address by Rev. Dr. Cohen Stuart, delegate from Holland to the recent Evangelical Alliance. Prayer-meetings for young men are on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st., Sunday, 10:30, scientific sermon, by Stephen Pearl Andrews; 2:30, congregational exercises; 7:30, Mrs. C. T. Lozier, M. D., Dean of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Subject—"The Half Orphanery of the Nation."

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30, 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Morning, second in the series of sermons on the "Person of Christ." Subject—The "Perfection of Christ." Afternoon, the usual choral service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ANOTHER QUESTION.—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Week of Prayer; Will Those Prayers be Answered?"

AT TEMPLE HALL, NO. 229 BOWERY.—Preaching by Elder Wm. Ingmyer, Sunday, 18th inst., at 10:30 A. M., and at No. 138 West 24th st., at 7:30 P. M., on "The Second Coming of Christ," and kindred subjects.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—The Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, will preach Sunday, Jan. 18, morning and evening. Revival meetings every night next week. All are welcome.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, Jan. 18, at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, 18th inst., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. J. B. Green, of Chelsea, Mass., will preach. The public cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER BEDford and Downing sts., Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor.—Preaching Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers welcome to our seats. Come with us and we will do you good.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 18th inst. Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany. Ante communion and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector, will preach on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, on "The Unity of the Church and the Sin of Schism." Afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock, when Rev. Charles R. Hale will preach.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45. Special lecture, subject—"Universalism and Morals."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 18th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday both morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and those not having regular place of worship. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avenues, Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. In the evening the Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av., corner 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. The sexton will attend to seating strangers.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. D. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Hours of services at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon; Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of Anthon Memorial Church, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., afternoon lecturer. Service at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d av.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. an 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. Morning, sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss. Evening, eighteenth anniversary meeting of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association. Addresses by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and the Pastor.

FULTON.—REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., PAStor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in morning—"Suicide a Growing Sin." In the evening—"The Return of the Prodigal Son." Baptism at close of morning service. A cordial welcome extended to all.

FIRST MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, IN Laight st., corner of Varick.—Recognition services. Sermon, 10:30 A. M., Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, of Paterson, N. J.; sermon, 2 P. M., Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., followed by recognition services; sermon, 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. Knapp.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. We are working to the extent of our means.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK AND OTHERS WILL address a public meeting in behalf of "Church Extension and City Missions," in the Washington Heights M. E. Church, (Rev. Thos. Lodge, Pastor,) to-morrow (Sunday) evening. The public is cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Public Amusements." The Pastor's Bible class, free to all, will meet at 3:30 P. M.

MASTER CHARLIE E. HALE, THE BLIND Boy, will be present to sing with others and alone, at a praise-meeting to be held at the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Mission, near 10th av., on next Sabbath evening, 18th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission and seats free.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 A. M. Subject—"How God Guides Men," and at 3:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-School Teachers' monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING next, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. An address on "The Three Great Needs," will be given by Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., and the lesson for Jan. 25, "Doubts Removed," will be taught by Rev. John Hall, D. D.

NEW-YORK UNION TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING in the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, No. 4 Winthrop place, Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton place, every Sabbath afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock. Brief addresses! Good singing! Earnest prayer! All are welcome. A. T. McMULLEN, Chairman. Come.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Christ the Door." Evening at 7:30 o'clock, subject—"The Way to Religion."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

PREACHING FOR THE PEOPLE.—PREACHing in the Hall of the Cooper Union by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. GEO. J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st.—Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach morning and evening. Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school 3:30 A. M.

REV. J. C. NEEDHAM, THE IRISH EVANGElist, will preach in 17th st., Baptist Church, two doors west of 6th av., Sunday morning and evening, and every evening the following week. All are invited.

REV. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., PROFESSOR in Theological Seminary, New-Brunswick, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. in the Middle Dutch Church, corner Lafayette place and 4th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR.
SEVENTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Between 1st and 2d avs.
SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST METHodist Church, Grand st., Williamsburg, delivers his second discourse Sabbath morning, 10:30, on "Revivals." Evening, 7:30, theme "Prodigal Young Men;" seats free; Young People's Third Concert next Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock.

REV. S. J. STEWART, PASTOR WEST TWENTY-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—"Moral Courage and Moral Cowards." Strangers are invited.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH THE fourth annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Thomson's,) 34th st., on Sabbath, Jan. 18, at 7:30 P. M. Collection for the benefit of the West-side Mission.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH, morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—The Piccaninnies, from London, for a few days only. Every afternoon at 3 and evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL WILL PREACH ON Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. in Canal Street Presbyterian Church. Entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal. Sunday-school 2 P. M. Strangers specially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. Evening service at 7:30. Subject—"Moral Cowardice and its Cure." Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine services, with sermon, in the English language, Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. DR. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH IN THE South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., Sunday morning, Jan. 18, at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Chapin in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. COHEN STUART, OF HOLLAND, will speak to young men at Association Hall, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. H. T. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. M. COHEN STUART WILL PREACH AT St. Paul's Reformed Church, 42d st. and 6th av., Sunday at 10:45 A. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in
Steinway Hall, at 7:45 o'clock, in the evening.
Subject for evening sermon:
"WHY THE LOSS MUST FALL."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Services Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M. For deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. C. T. Woodruff will preach at 10:30 A. M.

THE BEDFORD STREET PRAYING BAND, Thomas Sherwood, leader, will conduct the services in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, on Sunday morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited; seats free. Special services every evening during the week, except Saturday.

"THE STANDING AND RESPONSIBILITY of the Baptized."—Rev. C. A. G. Brigham will preach on this subject at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

"THE THREE GARDENS."—AT PILGRIM Church, 33d st., west of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard will preach a course of three sermons on Sabbath mornings. First—"The Garden of Eden." Evening discourse—"Parable of the Ten Virgins."

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M., Missionary and Sunday-school Concert in the evening, commencing at 7:45.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor at 7. Special services continued. Seats free. All welcome.

UNIVERSALIST SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE at Cooper Union Hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. H. R. Nye, of Brooklyn, will preach Sunday.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st.—Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening the Rector will, by request, preach on "The Hardening of Pharoah's Heart." Seats free to all.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS M. E. CHURCH.—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Sunday evening on Church Extension and City Missions. See full notice.

A LOT OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL BENCHES for sale. Apply to H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873. GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,
au8-1aw6m8* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
au2-1aw6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-1aw6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873. CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
n22-1aw6m8 Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the — day of January, 1874.
ja17-1aw6m8 FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-1aw6m8a* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON, } Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,
au16-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE, } Executors of
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN. } John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-1aw6m8* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS H. CLARK,
ju26-1aw6m8* Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD TEAM OF road horses, (must be perfectly sound and young,) which he wishes to sell cheap, can find a bona-fide cash purchaser by addressing, with full description, &c., J. M. G., Box No. 4,494 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND fine Portland sleigh; sold because the owner has no use for it.
Can be seen at Brewster's, No. 65 East 25th st., or 5th av., corner 27th st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 79 Beekman st.

BARGAINS IN MADE HORSE BLANKETS. Wolf, Fox, and Angora Robes cheap for cash. No. 103 Chambers st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.—TYLER House, corner 12th st. and Broadway, newly furnished and renovated; rooms spacious and elegant; $3 per day; lodgings, $1; permanent guests, $10 per week upward, according to location of room.

NO. 67 WEST 19TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a handsome suite of rooms on third floor, separately or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with every convenience; family small; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, ample closets, with with first-class board, near 5th av.; terms reasonable. Address M. H., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, SINGLE ROOMS, $3 and $4 per week; also, elegantly-furnished floors, with or without private table. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—A suite of three rooms on second and a large hall room on third floor for first-class parties. House extra width. Location unexceptionable.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Third story front and hall rooms connecting, with board; hall rooms for gentlemen; table boarders taken; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 46 West 32d st. Apply on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE CHEERFUL AND WELL-furnished rooms, at moderate rates. Inquire at No. 347 4th av., second door above 25th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined house.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to rent to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references required.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.
Desirable rooms to let, with board.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST., TWO hall rooms and a basement to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS AND first-class private table, in central location, for a family of four, consisting of gentleman, wife, son (eleven years of age) and maid servant. Private family preferred, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, location, and particulars in full, B. F., Box No. 1,131 Post Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE room on second or third floor, handsomely furnished, and where the table cannot be excelled; location preferred between 5th and 6th avs., above 30th st. Address S., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and price.

APARTMENTS WANTED IN FIRST-CLASS private house. Parlor and two bedrooms, en suite, suitable for gentleman, wife, and maid, hot water, bath, and all modern improvements required. If suited, a liberal price will be paid. Address M. H. S., Union Club.

WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. Mary's, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla., climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information address BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD, WITH PLEASant home and first-class table; terms moderate. Apply at No. 206 West 39th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers, will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this* Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
N. SULLIVAN & CO.
have removed to Nos. 327, 329 and 331 Broadway,
corner Worth st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
TOWNSEND WANDELL,
d6-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
d20-1aw6m8* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.
WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.
Ja3-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON,
ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 138 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.
LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-1aw6m8* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented Adolphe Belot's powerfully-wrought and realistic drama,
THE FEMME DE FEU!
with
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.......as.......DIANE BERARD
who has been received nightly by
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
who have testified their appreciation of this artiste's
GREAT DRAMATIC TALENTS
by their enthusiastic and rapturous applause,
CALLING HER BEFORE THE CURTAIN FIVE
TIMES DURING THE EVENING.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
ORIGINAL and SELECTED MUSIC,
and NOVEL and INTRICATE
MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and the
UNRIVALED SENSATION SCENE
of the
PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!!!

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 1:30
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
THE FEMME DE FEU!
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
WILL APPEAR AS
DIANE BERARD,
in which she has achieved a
GREAT ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
All the company in the cast and the unrivaled
SENSATION SCENE OF THE
PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!!!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
SEVEN NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Miss Kellogg..........as..........Lucia
Theodore Habelmann, Wm. Carlton, G. F. Hall, W. H. Tilla, Mr. Fenich, Miss Starbird.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
MARTHA.
Miss Kellogg..........as..........Lady Henrietta
Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Joseph Maas, G. F. Hall, Edward Seguin, Thomas Bartleman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
MARITANA.
Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Wilford Morgan, Wm. Carlton, W. White, Mrs. White.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss Kellogg..........as..........Arline
FULL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. Frank A. Howson..........Musical Director
Sale of seats commences Saturday, Jan. 17, at 8 A. M. at Academy of Music, and Nos. 701, 114 Broadway; reserved seats, $2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK—53D TO 59TH PERFORMANCE—200,000 people have seen the entirely new Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!
Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the
LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Farewell appearance of the
VOKES,
in their great specialty
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Leffingwell's nonsensical absurdity,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
TO-DAY, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.,
23d st. and 6th av.,
first floor, over Moir's jewelry store.
Subject—CULTIVATION OF THE EAR.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING,
JAN. 17, 8 O'CLOCK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, amounting to $185,000, will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 24. These bonds are part of an issue of $400,000, secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th av. and West 23d st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same, and nearly completed. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to over $1,000,000.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable March 15 and Sept. 15. By legal enactment, savings banks may invest in these bonds to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their assets.

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved by the Trustees of said fund.

Proposals may be addressed to JAMES M. AUSTIN, Treasurer, care of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, of whom further information can be obtained.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
DAVID HAYS,
LAWRENCE G. GOULDING,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.
TO BUILDERS ONLY.
PROPOSALS FOR DWELLING AND TOWER FOR HUDSON CITY LIGHT-HOUSE, HUDSON RIVER, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 2d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower for the Hudson City Light-house, near Hudson, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished on application in person or by letter.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.
TO BUILDERS ONLY.
PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DWELLING AND TOWER OF BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND.
Sealed proposals will be received until noon of the 3d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower, for the Light-house on the south-easterly end of Block Island, R. I., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished by the undersigned on application in person or by letter.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, Assignee of MOSES COHEN, now in bankruptcy, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of William Topping & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 126 and 128 Duane street, the stock of millinery and fancy goods belonging to said bankrupt.
ROBERT MACDONALD,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1874. Assignee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Juliet C. Clark, landing on Pier No. 7 East River; Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ships Wyoming and Republic, fifty barrels Garlic.

MACHINERY.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, CYLINder 24x72 inches, in good order and for sale low by R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A TURQUOISE EAR-RING, in going from No. 64 East 34th st., to No. 20 West 37th st. If the finder will leave it at No. 20 West 37th st. he will be suitably rewarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Doors open at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

SIXTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30,
FIFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART--Sole Proprietor.
MONDAY, Jan. 12, and balance of week, the wonderful ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
The beautiful Cuban sylph, Mlle. ZOE.
This lady will appear in the sensation drama,
WIZARD SKIFF.
Reappearance of HARRIGAN and HART in their own and original act, viz.: THE MULLIGAN GUARDS.
Second week of the master banjoist, Mr. FRANK CONVERSE. First week of the Lancashire dancer, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.
GRAND TABLEAUS OF IRELAND.
All the mammoth troupe retained, and an entire new olio.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
To-day at 1½ o'clock,
Only matinée of

SARATOGA!

To-night at 8

MAN AND WIFE

Monday, Jan. 19—MAN AND WIFE.
Tuesday, Jan. 20—SARATOGA.
In active rehearsal, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new and powerful Parisian comedy of contemporaneous society, drawn from the frailties and fortunes of the times, and entitled
FOLLINE!

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.
FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE
OF BEN McCULLOUGH.

ONLY	LAST TIMES	LAST
MATINEE	OLIVER DOUD BYRON, as	NIGHT
AT 2.	BEN McCULLOUGH.	AT 8.

LAST APPEARANCES OF
Mrs. KATE BYRON and HARRY CLIFFORD.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19—ONE WEEK ONLY.
O. DOUD BYRON in ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

JOHN B.

GOUGH

Will give his NEW LECTURE,
"NOW AND THEN,"
at East-side Hall, 86th st. and 3d av., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Tickets, 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.
MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
Third lecture THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
"COMETS AND METEORS."
Tickets, with reserved seat, 75 cents. For sale at Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av., during the day, and at the hall this evening.

YE "COUSIN JONATHAN" OLD FOLKES
IN ANCIENT COSTUME, at
STEINWAY HALL, TOWNE OF NEW-YORKE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, ye 21st day of January, in ye yere of our Lord, 1874.
Ye sounding of ye musick will begin at 8 by ye clocke, and ye price to enter will be FOUR YORKE SHILLINGS.
N. B.—Ye first who do come will finde ye best places.
Tickets at Pond's music store, No. 547 Broadway.

"MULLIGAN GUARDS."—IMMENSE SUCcess! Song, 40 cents. Quickstep, 40 cents. Galop, 40 cents. Mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

LECTURES.

PHONOGRAPHY AND REPORTING.—MERcantile Library, 8th and Broadway.—Regular Winter course of instruction opens MONDAY, Jan. 19, at 8 P. M. First lesson free. Success guaranteed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of the undersigned has been renewed and continued pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership will continue to be conducted is (the same, viz.:) BURLAGE & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is (the same, viz.:) general commission merchants; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are (the same, viz.:) RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, GUSTAV BUNGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS; that the said RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS are general partners, (as before,) and their places of residence are in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said GUSTAV BUNGE is a special partner, (as before,) and his place of residence is in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia; that the amount of capital which the said GUSTAV BUNGE has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the renewal of the said partnership is to commence is (at the expiration of the original limited partnership, viz.:) on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December A. D. 1876.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1874.
RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE,
FRIEDRICH ROSE, } General Partners.
ERNST PFARRIUS,
ja10-1aw6w8 GUSTAV BUNGE. Special Partner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between RODERICK McLEOD and WILLIAM W. REMMEY, of the City of New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said WILLIAM W. REMMEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.—Dated Jan. 1, 1874.
RODERICK McLEOD,
WILLIAM W. REMMEY.

WHEREAS, THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of McLEOD & REMMEY has been dissolved by the retirement of RODERICK McLEOD, but the business is to be continued by the subscriber, who was a copartner in said firm; and whereas, the said copartnership was a copartnership within this State, and had conducted business therein for a period of five years, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same; now, therefore, I, WILLIAM W. REMMEY, whose place of abode is at Lexington av., Bergen, Jersey City, State of New-Jersey, do hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that I am the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of McLEOD & REMMEY.
WILLIAM W. REMMEY.
City and County of New-York, ss.: On this — day of January, 1874, before me came WILLIAM W. REMMEY, to me known to be the same person described in, and who executed the above certificate, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned. SIGOURNEY VAN ZANDT,
(Copy.) Notary Public, New-York County.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.
STANTON BLAKE,
EDWARD LANGLEY,
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE,
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston,
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KNAPP & McCORD expires this day by limitation.
MILTON KNAPP,
H. D. McCORD,
P. C. VAN SCHAICK, Special.
The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name.
MILTON KNAPP,
H. D. McCORD.

MR. JOHN ABENDROTH HAVING RETIRED from the firm of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, the remaining partners will continue the business under same style and firm name of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, and will cash all bills of the late firm on presentation at their office, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman st., or No. 282 Pearl st., New-York.
WM. P. ABENDROTH,
AUGUSTUS ABENDROTH,
JOHN D. FRASER.
Jan. 1, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between STEPHEN A. WOOD and JOSEPH F. WARING, at No. 98 Bowery and 380 Grand st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.
The business will be continued by STEPHEN A. WOOD.

No. 41 Lombard st., London, E. C.,
31st Dec., 1873.
HON. RONALD LESLIE MELVILLE WILL [illegible] in our firm on the 31 [illegible]
McCULLOCH & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Twelfth week of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in the Comedy Series.
First appearance here in two years of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1874,
will be presented, for the first time in three years, Lord Lytton's great comedy, in five acts, entitled
MONEY,
with new scenery and appointments,
and the following
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Benjamin Stout, M. P.	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Henry Graves, Esq.	Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. W. R. FLOYD
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. J. B. POLK
Sir John Vesey	Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Lord Glossmore	Mr. W. J. FERGUSON
Mr. Sharpe	Mr. G. F. BROWNE
An Old Member	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Clara Douglas	Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Lady Franklin	Mme. PONISI
Georgina Vesey	Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE

Members of club, servants, waiters, &c.
Incidental to the comedy, the following new scenic illustrations:

ACT 1.
Salon drawing-room at Sir John Vesey's.
By Mr. J. Clare.
ACT 2.
Scene 1—Ante-room in Evelyn's house.
Scene 2—Drawing-rooms at Sir John Vesey's.
By Messrs. J. Clare and H. Isherwood.
ACT 3.
Scene 1—Reading-room at Sir John Vesey's.
Scene 2—Boudoir at Sir John Vesey's.
By Mr. J. Watson.
Scene 3—The Club.
By Mr. J. Morris.
This famous gambling scene, usually omitted in the representations of the comedy, is now restored for the first time in many years.
ACT 4.
Drawing and dining rooms at Alfred Evelyn's.
By Mr. J. Morris.
ACT 5.
Scene 1—Boudoir at Sir John Vesey's.
Scene 2—Drawing-room at Evelyn's house.

COLOSSEUM,
Broadway and 35th st.,
permanently open for the exposition of the world-renowned
CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY.
From 12 o'clock M. to 4 o'clock P. M., daily, the beautiful pictorial illusion of
PARIS BY NIGHT,
with moonlight, starlight, and gaslight effects, daily evening, from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock.
Chimes afternoon and evening.
POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE,
with music, refectory, and a succession of pleasing and instructive novelties in art, mechanics, science, and vertu.
THE LECTORIUM,
in which Prof. Tobin will demonstrate the
ILLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS
of the senses, with novel and scientific illustrations.
Lightning flash at 8 o'clock each evening by Washington mean time. The increasing crowd of visitors render a division of the entertainments impracticable, and the management have decided to fix the price of admission to the whole series at matinee or soiree at $1 each, and no extras.
Full descriptive pamphlets now ready for gratuitous distribution.
Children half price.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Benefit of the widow and children of the late
THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, 1874, at 1:30.
The delightful sketch, in three acts, of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
in which will appear Messrs. ROWE, MACKAY, BURROUGHS, MONTGOMERY, WILDER, QUIGLEY, and Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss JOSEPHINE LAURENS, and Miss META BARTLETT.
THE STAGE-STRUCK BARBER.
Jeremiah Clip, with his imitations of celebrated actors..........Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
supported by the members of Booth's Theatre Company.
THE VOKES FAMILY,
in their celebrated specialty of
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Music by Tissington's Orchestra.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be procured at the box-office of the theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens at 7:15; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Last night! Saturday Matinee! Last night! GABRIEL GRUB. Majilton-Raynors, Bonshell, Austins. Beautiful. Wondrous. GREAT FAMILY THEATRE.
Only three nights and Saturday matinee of the Majilton-Raynors in GABRIEL GRUB. Then look out MONDAY, Jan. 19, for the greatest vaudeville and novelty entertainment ever attempted. Thirty specialty artists. Admission, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; reserved seats, $1.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(SEVENTH—"As we journey through life, let us dance by the way." Every SATURDAY EVENING, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.,
EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M.
Panorama, Lecture, Music, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FOSTER'S BEAUTIFUL Songs, "Old Black Joe," "Glendy Burk," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Hard Times Come Again." Price 35 cents each. Mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Languages, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circulars, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEHLER, as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. BERMANN.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, WHOSE ENGAGEment as teacher for a number of years in the English department of one of the schools in this City, has just terminated, seeks a similar position, either in New-York or its vicinity. Address A. E. B., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

TEACHERS INTRODUCED TO SCHOOLS AND Seminaries throughout the country. Pupils directed to private Teachers or to Schools. Address the AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217-223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, [illegible] furniture slabs, counters, [illegible] monuments, headstones, &c. [illegible] diamond [illegible] machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—[illegible] Rich and elegant designs [illegible] prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. [illegible]

THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.

THE BIRTHDAY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

CELEBRATION OF THE 168TH ANNIVERSARY BY THE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY W. C. BRYANT AND OTHERS.

The one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated last evening by the New-York Typographical Society, at Turn Hall, in Fourth street, near Second avenue. Appropriate floral decorations and banners graced the walls of the hall, and the audience was manifestly in sympathy with the objects and purposes illustrated in the life of Franklin. The presence of a large number of ladies contributed materially to the evening's entertainment. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime presided, and among those on the platform were the President of the society, Mr. James H. Easton, Thurlow Weed, William Cullen Bryant, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Samuel Osgood, Prof. W. C. Lyman, and others. The President, Rev. Mr. Prime, briefly expressed his pleasure at being permitted to participate in the celebration. He drew a picture of the struggles and triumphs of Franklin, observing that the hand which was so diligent in the typographical art was the same hand that drew the lightning from the clouds of heaven, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He concluded as follows: Two years ago we inaugurated in Printing-house square the monument of Franklin, and it was unveiled to mortal eyes by the hand of Morse. It was his last public act. He came from his bed to perform that service and returned to it, whence in a few short weeks he was borne to his grave. The names of Franklin and Morse are now identified in American history, and will forever be associated with art and science. Franklin taught us how to avoid the dangers from electricity, and Morse made it our obedient servant. I congratulate you, my brethren of the society, upon the return of this anniversary. Let us never neglect its observance. It will do us good to cherish the memory of our illustrious Franklin. It will dignify our art and profession to imitate his virtues, and to teach them to our children and children's children to the latest generation.

William Cullen Bryant, who was received with applause, said: The illustrious printer and journalist whose birth we this evening commemorate is often spoken of with praise as an acute observer of nature and of men, as a philosopher, as an inventor, as an able negotiator, and as a statesman. But in this latter respect, the capacity of statesman, he has not received all the praise which is his due. For he saw, as it seems to me, further into the true province and office of a free Government, and the duties of its legislators, than any man of his time. He saw and pointed out the folly of governing too much. He saw that it is not the business of a Government to do what can possibly be done by individuals. He saw that what the Government had to do was to restrain its citizens from invading each other's rights, and compel them to respect each other's freedom. He therefore condemned the Corn laws—the laws against the importation of grain—a hundred years before the people of Great Britain became convinced of their folly and repealed them. He held, also, that it was not the policy of a State to put any limitations on paper credit. In other words, he was for free banking, believing that the intermeddling of the Government with that branch of commercial business could only lead to mischief. Franklin saw also the wisdom and humanity of mitigating the calamities of war by allowing trading vessels to pass and repass unmolested on the high seas in time of war, and before he returned from Europe, in 1785, he negotiated a treaty with Prussia which contained an article against privateering. Thus he anticipated by more than half a century the proposition which our Government since made to Great Britain.

Franklin is not often spoken of as a witty man, but his wit was as remarkable as his statesmanship. I think that he had as much wit as Swift or as Voltaire, if he had but cultivated this talent. Only his clear, practical good sense predominated, and he never showed himself in the capacity of a humorist save when some practical purpose was to be effected by it. Only twenty-four days before his death he composed the amusing parody of a speech delivered on the floor of Congress by a Mr. Jackson, in defense of slavery—a parody which evidently suggested to Sydney Smith the famous conservative oration of Noodle. I took up lately a French biographical account of Franklin, and there I found a list of some of the proverbs coined by him and added to the common stock. Among these was one illustrating the difficulty which those who are in extreme poverty find in keeping to the strict line of rectitude. "It is hard," said Franklin, "to make an empty bag stand upright." The Petition of the Left Hand, and the Dialogue between Franklin and the Gout, are examples of his wit. His wit was all of the genuine sort. I suppose he never made a pun in his life, because he could see no use for it.

If I should say that Franklin was also a poet this assembly, I suppose, would smile. Yet the poetic element was not wanting in his mental constitution, though he did not write verses, at least but rarely. You remember his tract written on seeing a fly crawl out from a glass of Madeira wine just drawn from the cask, where it had been immersed, perhaps, for years. That was a fine poetic thought which he wrought out from that circumstance, of being himself preserved in a state of suspended animation by some such means for a century or two, and being then recalled to life and the world, and shown the mighty changes which had taken place in the aspect of things, and the state of society—a new and strange world in place of the one which he inhabited. But the most remarkable example of his possession of the poetic faculty was given when, in the year 1787, he sat in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution. As the convention finished its labors, the sun, emerging from a cloud, poured a flood of radiance into the hall where the assembly was held. You know that the ancients made the god of the sun, Phœbus Apollo, the god of poetry also, and the source of poetic inspiration. The aged philosopher, then in his eighty-second year, caught the inspiration, and in a few well-chosen words accepted and proclaimed the omen. I cannot give the precise words, because I have not been able lately to find the record of them, but they were in substance these: "Thus," he said, "are the clouds that lowered over our Republic in its infancy destined to pass away. Thus will the smile of heaven be vouchsafed to our completed labors, and the sunshine of prosperity rest on our country." My friends, may his words in all the coming time prove as prophetic as they were poetical.

Short addresses were also delivered by Rev. E. H. Chapin and Rev. Dr. Osgood eulogistic of the life of Franklin, and songs and recitations were pleasantly interspersed. On the conclusion of the first part of the programme a dramatic performance, specially written for the occasion by Mr. John Brougham, and illustrating the leading incidents in the life of Franklin, was performed, the characters being sustained by members of the society. A supper followed, at which several appropriate toasts were proposed, after which dancing commenced, and was continued to an early hour in the morning.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A SERIES OF CONDEMNATORY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16.—The State Prohibition Convention, which met here on Thursday, contained about 230 delegates, and nearly every county in the State was represented. The convention adopted to following resolutions:

Resolved, That beholding in the 3,289 votes credited to the State prohibition ticket in the election of last November, (the actual number being not less than 10,000,) as against 200 one year before, unmistakable evidence of an awakening on the part of the public to the evils of intemperance, of its disposition to emancipate itself from the slavery of political parties that are maintained on traditional grounds and for selfish purposes, and of concentrating its energies upon the work of removing the greatest curse of the time, we have much to encourage us in our efforts and inspire us to greater exertion in the future. That experience with partial and compromise measures demonstrated the absolute necessity for the adoption and enforcement of a thorough prohibitory policy in treating the disorder consequent upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and as the fundamental law of the land should provide for the protection of the life, happiness, and prosperity of the citizen against admitted enemies that can be reached and controlled by law, that policy should be engrafted into the Constitution of the State. That we ask of the Legislature now in session the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution of the State prohibitory of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating drinks for beverages, and which will provide for their punishment as crimes according to the offense. That,

Whereas, The Republican Party of 1872 promised the temperance people of the State that if they voted their ticket and elected their candidates to office, they would give us a temperance law; and,

Whereas, Many temperance voters were deceived by such promises, and thus elected a Republican Legislature and Governor; and

Whereas, The Legislature then convened legalized the "Wine and Spirit Traders' Society;" be it therefore

Resolved, That we denounce such infamous legislation, and hold the same one of the worst measures ever passed by any Legislature, and that we demand its repeal; that for such measures of relief we will not be satisfied with substitutes in the nature of compromises that have again and again been tried and found wanting, and that we acknowledge no obligation to any political party for the occasional gift of office to professing temperance men as a bribe for temperance votes.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Associations in the different Assembly Districts having completed their reorganization for the ensuing year during the past week, a meeting of delegates was held at No. 349 Bowery last night for the purpose of reorganizing the Central Committee. A full attendance of delegates was present, five from each Assembly District, including delegates from the incorporated districts of Westchester County. After some preliminary business, a reorganization was effected, and Dr. Herrman Muhr was elected President of the Central Committee for the ensuing year, who, on assuming the chair, delivered a brief address, expressing his hope that during the present year, in the course of political events, the German Republicans will be enabled to contribute their share in the advancement of Republican principles.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. HORATIO P. ALLEN RATIFIED—ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING LAST EVENING.

Last night a largely-attended meeting, convened by the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association took place at Lincoln Hall, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. Horatio P. Allen for the Assembly. Mr. James Davis presided. Mr. T. B. Wakeman, in supporting Mr. Allen's nomination, spoke in the highest terms of his ability and integrity. The issue involved in this election, he said, was not a personal or political one. The struggle in which they were engaged was to break down the power that elected Genet, and that would be effected by the election of Horatio P. Allen. Contractor Sullivan, the Democratic nominee, was the political and pecuniary successor of Genet.

Mr. L. N. Fuller said that he belonged to the Twelfth Ward, where they were troubled with a kind of political scurvy which they got from their representatives, one of whom had gone abroad to get cured. [Laughter.] He had come to-night to sympathize with the voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District in the loss of their representative. [Renewed laughter.] He was sorry they all had been represented by such men. One of them certainly was a man of fair social qualities, but the other had no qualities worth mention of; in fact, he was morally, socially, and religiously bankrupt, and never had a decent reputation. He wanted honest, able, and intelligent men as our representatives in the Legislature, and he attended to-night for the purpose of congratulating the members of the association upon having such a man in the person of Mr. Allen, whose character and standing were above reproach. [Applause.] Mr. Allen, at the invitation of the Chairman, then addressed the meeting, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He said that having expressed his views at the meeting which was held a few days ago in the same building, it was unnecessary that he should make any lengthened remarks now. He was flattered by the generous manner in which the nomination was tendered him, and he could draw no other conclusion than that his friends in the Twenty-first Assembly District believed in his determination to act honestly and conscientiously if elected. If in taking the nomination he pledged himself to do certain things at the dictation of others, he should be violating his own judgment. He had no personal interest to serve. He had no contracts, [applause,] nor had he ever had any. In short, he had no interest separate from the interest of the whole public.

Mr. A. P. Ketchum supported Mr. Allen's nomination. He said that Mr. Sullivan was nominated by the persons who supported and elected Genet, that he was connected with the contracting interest, and that there were rumors of his being backed by Vanderbilt's influence. He trusted they would not allow themselves to become the slaves of the Railway King, and that they would reflect credit on the district by electing Mr. Allen as their representative. [Applause.]

Mr. Rufus B. Corning also addressed the meeting in support of Mr. Allen.

The meeting then adjourned.

FRANCO-AMERICAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The French residents of this City, merchants and dealers and those whose business requires a good deal of correspondence between this country and France, have loudly complained of the present system of carrying the mails to France, but without the desired result so far. They do not complain of the postal authorities here, but of the French. There is no postal treaty between France and the United States, although negotiations on the subject have been going on between the two Governments for the last seven years. France, therefore, is the only nation in Europe that is thus circumstanced. The postage of letters between America and England is only six cents, while between France and America the postage of a letter of ten grammes is about twenty-five cents. Thus those sending correspondence to France pay four times more than those corresponding with Great Britain, and for one-third less weight. As a natural consequence, French correspondence to a great extent is sent by way of England, and while her mail steamers carry from ninety to a hundred mail-bags every voyage, the French steamer takes only about half a dozen or so. Mr. James, the Postmaster, gives this explanation as the cause of this difficulty. It seems that the French Administration insist upon levying from the postage of each foreign letter the amount of the inland postage in France, and that is the reason why it is unable to come to terms with the United States.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John La Farge, the artist, is at the Everett House.

J. M. Forbes, of Boston, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Senator Jarvis Lord, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Col. Ommanney, of the British Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Inspector General Edmund Schriver, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, member of Congress, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, is at the St. James Hotel.

Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany; Senator D. H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y.; Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, and Ex-Senator James Wood, of Geneseo, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey; Ex-Govs. A. E. Burnside and Seth Padelford, of Rhode Island; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, and Ex-Congressman R. J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE SEWARD MONUMENT.

Advices from Rome received by Mr. Richard Schell, the President of the Seward Memorial Committee, state that fine progress is being made with the statue of Mr. Seward, which is under construction in the hands of the eminent sculptor, Mr. Randolph Rogers. The statue, which is in a sitting posture, will, when finished, reach a full height of sixteen and a half feet, and will cost $25,000, which has been almost all subscribed. The sum is expected to be complete long before the monument is ready for erection. In the Spring of 1875 the statue is expected to arrive here from Rome, when it will be placed in Central Park without delay, negotiations for a lot in the park being at present pending with the Park Commissioners.

TWO WELL-KNOWN THIEVES ARRESTED.

Francis McKessen and George Arfkens were committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing six bottles of whisky and two boxes of cigars from John Clarke, of No. 210 Chrystie street. Mr. Clarke fully identified the prisoners as being the parties who entered his oyster saloon the previous evening and threatened him with sudden death if he objected to grant their modest request for "stews." Both men are well known to the Police, and McKessen has served several terms in the Penitentiary. They are members of the gang who rendezvous at Stanton and Chrystie streets.

THE REMANDED RIOTERS.

The prisoners captured at the Tompkins square riot, on last Tuesday, have been disposed of, with the exception of the following, who were arraigned on their respective charges: Marx Marcus and Jacob Becher were remanded for a further examination. William Jackson, charged with resisting Officer Brophy, was arraigned and discharged after a complete examination, the evidence not being sufficiently strong against him. John Hart, charged by Detective Mullen with throwing stones and inciting the crowd to resist the Police, was discharged after a good deal of investigation. His acquittal was heralded by the crowd with loud cheers, which were quickly suppressed. Charles Wilkman, charged by Detective Wilson, was also discharged.

THE BROOKLYN SINKING FUND.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Brooklyn Sinking Fund, held yesterday morning, H. B. Bostwick, Clerk of Accounts, made a statement of securities held by the Commissioners Dec. 31, 1873, which he says amounts to $2,867,000 in various city bonds. The amount of securities and the cash on deposit to the account of the Sinking Fund was, on June 30, 1873, the sum of $2,534,992 79. The receipts were $391,743, making a total of $2,926,735 87. The payments amounted to $19,195, leaving a total of $2,907,540 87. The Commissioners have redeemed investments since June 30, 1873, amounting to $282,932 97, and the amount of securities purchased during the same time was $686,000.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN BOND.

On Thursday the dwelling No. 213 Hudson street, Hoboken, was entered by a sneak thief, and an overcoat and some other articles were stolen. In one of the pockets of the overcoat was a $1,000 bond of the Western Pacific Railroad, No. 830. Yesterday Morris Abrahams, a German, of No. 44 Essex street, called on the father of Patrolman Louis Selig, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and offered to sell him the stolen bond. Mr. Selig informed his son of the matter, and when Abrahams made his appearance he was arrested. He stated that he had purchased the bond from a stranger for $250. He was locked up for examination.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PROPOSAL TO WIND UP THE ESTATES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM—NOMINATION OF A TRUSTEE AND COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. reassembled before Register Mason in the Assembly Buildings this morning to choose an assignee and Trustees. The attendance numbered only about 200, and there was comparatively little excitement. Marshal Kerns had a strong force of Deputies present to prevent disorder. After considerable discussion as to the manner of voting, which resulted in nothing, the following resolution was presented by Robert Christy, of Washington:

Resolved, That we, the creditors of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., determine that it is for the interest of the general body of creditors of the said firm of Jay Cooke & Co. that the estates of said firm and the estates of the several members thereof, as individuals, should be wound up and settled and distribution made among the creditors by Trustees under the inspection and direction of a committee of creditors of said bankrupt; and be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be by such creditors certified and reported to said District Court; and be it further

Resolved, That Edwin M. Lewis be selected as Trustee and is hereby nominated to said District Court for confirmation; and be it further

Resolved, That John Clayton, Isaac Norris, and Robt. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and Chas. P. Helfenstein, of Northumberland County, Penn., and Joseph Brown, of Wilkesbarre; J. Hubley Ashton, of Washington City; B. R. Cowan, of Ohio, and Walter Watson, of the City of New-York, be selected as a Committee of Creditors.

A resolution was offered asking for compensation for Trustees and committee, limiting it to $100,000. The resolution was received with derision and disorder. Another motion was presented providing that the pay of the Trustees should not be over $20,000, and of the committee $5,000 each. A vote to lay the resolution relative to compensation on the table was carried by 148 yeas. The calling of the names of creditors was then proceeded with. The voting of attendants closed at 2 o'clock, when Register Mason announced that all matters voted upon would be brought before the court to-morrow. The meeting stands adjourned until next Monday at 4 o'clock, in the United States District Court-room. Two thousand five hundred creditors have voted on the matters presented before the court, either individually or by attorney.

MARYLAND.

NOMINATIONS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND STATE TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16.—Gov. William Pinckney Whyte was nominated for United States Senator at the Democratic caucus last night, having received sixty-five out of the seventy-five votes cast. Barnes Compton, of Charles County, received the unanimous nomination for State Treasurer. At the Republican caucus for United States Senator, from which four Senators were absent, State Senator D. Taylor Sait, of Prince George's County, received, on the sixth ballot seven votes, and Washington Booth eleven.

Gov. William Pinkney Whyte was born in the City of Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1824. His father was Dr. John Campbell Whyte, one of a body of United Irishmen who, in 1798, having incurred the displeasure of the British Government, sought an asylum in the United States. On his mother's side Mr. Whyte is the grandson of the celebrated William Pinkney. Gov. Whyte, much against his tastes, when a youth entered the counting-house of Peabody, Riggs & Co. He remained there two years, and then entered the law office of Brown & Brune. In 1844 and 1845 he was a student at the Dane Law School of Harvard College, where he pursued his studies under the instructions of Mr. Justice Story. In 1846 Mr. Whyte was admitted to the Bar, and in 1847, when only twenty-three years of age, was elected to the Legislature from Baltimore. In 1851 he was nominated by the Democrats for Congress, but was defeated at the general election. In 1853 Mr. Whyte was elected Controller of the State, and in 1857 was nominated for Congress, and again defeated. He unsuccessfully contested the election in the House of Representatives. Hon. Reverdy Johnson's appointment to the Court of St. James, in July, 1868, created a vacancy in the United States Senate, to which Gov. Swann appointed Mr. Whyte. In 1871 Mr. Whyte was elected Governor of Maryland, which office he now holds. Mr. Whyte, who has always acted with the Democrats, is an able, fluent, and polished speaker, and those who know him best accord him a character for conscientious purity.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DISTRUST, JEALOUSY, AND VIOLENCE—WAR BROKEN OUT BETWEEN SAN SALVADOR AND HONDURAS.

Mail advices from Panama, of Jan. 1, via New-Orleans, contain the following:

SALVADOR.

The *Bolletin Officiol*, of San Salvador, of the 15th ult., reviewing the situation, says: "From the different phases shown by the Costa Rica Cabinet, it is impossible to judge of the true nature of its relations to the other Central American States. After the declaration of a peace policy in Dr. Castro's circular, a sudden change took place on President Guardia again resuming the reins of power. He has banished many leading persons from the country, among them Dr. Castro, and destroyed confidence in the attitude Costa Rica might yet take in the affairs of Central America."

NICARAGUA.

The *El Porvenir*, of Valle Gottel, of the 21st December last, says the affairs of Central America become every day more and more complicated. In spite of the imbroglio into which President Guardia has led Costa Rica, the tendency of the Administration of that Republic was considered in Nicaragua to be toward peace. There is an intention afloat to invite to a meeting the Presidents of all the Central American States for the better establishment of peace in the country. The question has not been yet decided with respect to whether Honduras will accept Señor Seiva as President instead of Señor Arias, who has been Provisional President since the overthrow of the Medina Administration. Señor Seiva, as already noticed, has organized his Cabinet in Tegucigalpe, representing the Liberal Conservatives and the Moderates. In the meantime Marshal Gonzales, of Salvador, had collected in La Union a considerable body of troops, with artillery and fleet, with the object of making an attack upon the port of Amapala. Commander Vargas, commanding the garrison in that port, refused to surrender the place, saying in reply to an intimation to that effect, that the question was one for the authorities in Comayagua, his duty being to defend the post assigned to him. On Dec. 13 an attack was made on the port by Salvador forces. The small garrison fought vigorously, but after a sanguinary struggle had to surrender to superior numbers and arms. The Salvador force lost forty men killed, that in Amapala seven, with many wounded on both sides. Marshal Gonzales, Commander in Chief, and Gen. Samayoa directed the military operations. Marshal Gonzales took possession of the fort, and the garrison remained as prisoners.

Hostilities have thus commenced between Honduras and Salvador, which have so often fought together in defense of the same cause.

The mediation of Nicaragua arrived too late to prevent bloodshed. No intimations were given to the neighboring States of the hostile movement on the part of Marshal Gonzales.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY—YALE ALUMNI IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Ex-Senator Doolittle today accepted, temporarily, the Presidency of the Chicago University, vice Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs resigned. The position was tendered him by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

The Chicago Association of Alumni of Yale College held their annual reunion and banquet tonight, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 16.—An accident occurred to the night express train from Boston at Newport this morning. The entire train was thrown from the track, fifty rods west of Newport Station, by a broken switch rail. The rails for quite a distance were torn up. Frank Jackson, a brakeman on a Pullman palace car, was thrown violently to one side and internally injured. Charles Estes, of Boston, a brakeman, made a flying leap, and, falling, sprained his ankle. There were fifty passengers, including many ladies, on the train. All were frightened, and several of the ladies fainted. The passengers arrived here at 11 A. M.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The Committee of Nine of the Bureau of Charities held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at No. 66 Third avenue, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt presiding. The members of the committee present were Rev. John Hall, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. Benjamin Collins, Mr. Ezra M. Kingsley, and Prof. Charles A. Joy, Secretary. Prof. Joy read a communication from Mr. Henry N. Beers, Secretary of the Council of Political Reform, inquiring if the committee proposed taking any action providing for the immediate wants of the unemployed laborers of the City, or whether it fell within the power of the Bureau of Charities to relieve the laborers. The Secretary was instructed to answer Mr. Beers' letter by calling attention to the circular of the committee, which shows that the bureau had its origin in the belief that enough money was already being bestowed in charity to meet all the legitimate demands in the City, provided it only be directed wisely; and that the bureau does not mean to raise or distribute money or dispense relief in any form, but to collect and diffuse information so as to render benevolence effective. The committee is of the opinion that no new form of relief is demanded, and that the scheme which has been suggested for making a Government grant of money would be attended with evil to the working men greater than the temporary difficulties under which they are now laboring, and which are fast disappearing. The immediate effect of any such appropriation would be to crowd the City with persons from outside, who would then become a public burden, and swell the number of those who represent the so-called working men. The committee are also of the conviction that it is very unwise to add to the machinery of charity, the channels of charity being already sufficiently numerous; but if a necessity arises which would justify the opening of a new one, it is the object of the bureau to investigate the claim for extraordinary expenditure. The Secretary reported that all the circulars of the bureau were printed, and that of the 3,000 to be distributed among the charitable institutions and clergymen, and others interested in the City, 300 have already been mailed. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton being occupied in Washington, Col. James F. Dwight, Bankruptcy Register, will be instructed to prepare a digest of the laws relating to charity and pauperism for the State of New-York. The committee has unanimously elected Mr. Abram S. Hewitt its Treasurer. The task of compiling the Charity Directory has been commenced. It will not be in book form, as was originally intended, but will consist of numbered cards, on which the names and residences of persons relieved, the name of the society by which the relief is given, nature of relief, and general remarks are to be written. These cards will be alphabetically and otherwise systematically arranged for convenient reference, and can be accessible only at the offices of the bureau.

A QUEEN DOWAGER'S FUNERAL.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows to that journal, under date of Dec 20:

"It is the custom here to make invitation cards about as large as a sheet of the *Daily News*, and the consequence is that no pocket, not specially constructed, will admit them. This causes, of course, an unpleasant state of affairs. Gentlemen, who would otherwise be happy in the possession of a great social privilege, walk about with square yards of pasteboard in their hands, and anguish marked in every line of their faces. They look like members of a Charitable Aid Society soliciting subscriptions. I noticed that some of the gentlemen who rode to Potsdam to-day in the same train took their footmen with them to carry their tickets; while we, who were less ambitious, crumpled ours up in our pockets, or carried them sheepishly in our hands. The former policy can be adopted only at the price of ill-treatment from the Police. They lose their patience while waiting for the production of the mammoth cards, and of course insult poor fellows who are faithfully trying to extricate a pasteboard twelve inches square from a pocket four inches wide. But the tickets serve their purpose, so perhaps it is ungrateful to criticise them.

It was market day in the town of Potsdam, and the chattering peasant women were retailing their fragrant cheeses and mysterious compounds of pork, in utter indifference to the solemn ceremony at Sans Souci. The cabmen, too, made many an honest penny out of the aggrieved. The pious fellow who drove me up from the station charged me triple the legal rate, 'out of consideration for the day,' as he put it, and seemed really touched when I failed to respond to that extent to his excellent sentiments. I thought of the market women, and the cabmen, and their kind in the church, when the choir sang 'Sterben ist mein Gewinn.' In order to reach the Friedens Kirche at Potsdam, when a Queen of Prussia is to be buried, one must march for half a mile between long columns of people waiting for the procession to pass. They are curious, but civil. At Berlin, under similar circumstances, the gamins have a cheerful habit of hooting, hissing, or cheering, making learned comments on one's clothing, &c., and the Police have a habit of encouraging these demonstrations. Potsdam is not so ill-bred. The body of the little church being reserved for those who took part in the procession, and a few distinguished guests, the rest of us were obliged to crowd up into the narrow galleries, in utter disregard of age, sex, or rank. A retired Major General elbowed the vice scullion of her deceased Majesty, and I saw a foppish Councilor of some sort wedged fast between two stalwart and perspiring cooks. It was very thoughtful and proper to give the old domestics of the Queen place in the galleries, but not so thoughtful or kind to allow them to bring all their sisters, mothers, and kindred as far as the fifth degree of consanguinity. The body physician was there, the vice body physician, the superior directress of *cuisine*, the chief counselor of washing and scrubbing, the privy secretary of laundry administration, and all the subordinates of these august dignitaries. And I do them the justice to say that they seemed really affected by the fate of their mistress. Most of them wept bitterly during the services. I cherish enmity against only one of them—an old gentleman, probably the head of a bureau in the department of garden architecture; and my anger is the result of my own impoliteness. If I had given him my standing-place he would not have sat down on and crushed my new silk hat. Many of these gentlemen and ladies wore decorations, and they seemed as proud of them as a beardless Lieutenant.

The appearance of the church after the procession entered was brilliant, without being particularly impressive. The public interest centred perhaps on the foreign guests—Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, burly King George, of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, (brother-in-law of the Emperor,) and others; but old Marshal Wrangel was sympathetically received as he was helped up to his place in the royal box. The Crown Prince conducted himself with dignity, as he always does on State occasions; and Prince Frederick Charles appeared well in his rich hussar uniform. Prince Bismarck strode late into the middle of the throng, in his white cuirassier uniform towering above the others. At the close of the proceedings, when the Crown Prince passed out of the church leading the mourners, Prince Bismarck bowed low and gravely, and, as it appeared to me, not without a degree of irony, which they who understand the relation of the Chancellor to his royal Highness and family will easily comprehend. After the ceremony here there was a grand promiscuous rush for carriages and the railway station. The public equipages, which had been reserved for the guests, had been specially numbered, but in vain. A scene of inextricable confusion followed. High personages, higher, and most high, mingled democratically with the gallery people whom I have already described. Dukes clambered into cabs and hurried off to the train. Princes trudged off afoot, and I saw gold-laced Ambassadors running wildly about the park shouting out the number of their conveyances. But we all reached the station at last, and safely. The royal personages curled themselves up in their corners, lighted their cigars, and laughed and joked till the train reached Berlin. Was there any real grief among the mourners? Yes. The Empress seemed to be affected; and the cooks in the gallery certainly were. Between these two extremes the Queen Dowager Elizabeth had few, very few, friends."

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "The visit of the Shah of Persia last Summer to Europe has not yet produced any marked improvement in the administration of the affairs of his country apparently. The harvest for the year just come to a close has, according to the Teheran correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, been abundant in all parts of Persia, more especially in the important province of Abjerbeidjan. But, on the other hand, brigandage has assumed such proportions that great difficulty must now arise in suppressing it. Several of the mail couriers have been robbed on the highway, among others the English mail to Ispahan and the Russian courier between Teheran and Resht. It is, moreover, a painful fact that troops sent to quell the evil have, in many cases, made common cause with the brigands, for the simple reason that the unlucky Persian soldiers have received no pay for the last fifteen months. 'An imposing ceremony' took place the other day at the palace in presence of all the princes and dignitaries of the kingdom. The Shah publicly presented a diadem of great value to his favorite wife, (who is understood to have been one of the chief promoters of the intrigue against the Ex-Grand Vizier,) and at the same time decreed that she should bear the title of Melik Afak, 'the universal Queen.' Whether this lady will now put herself at the head of the great woman movement which threatens to convulse the universe remains to be seen."

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE IN JERSEY.

Gen. R. F. Stockton, Receiver of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, hopes to have the strike ended and the road in operation again in a few days. He will meet the strikers at Manchester to-day. The latter express themselves as willing to resume work if they receive any reliable assurance that their salaries will be promptly paid, and that the back salary due be paid at some specified time in the immediate future.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The following is the day calendar of the General Term of the Supreme Court for Monday, Jan. 19: Nos. 24, 46, 77, 86, 98, 101, 108, 111, 112, and 115.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Andrew H. Dawson delivered a lecture on "United States Bonds" last evening at the Liberal Club, Plimpton Buildings.

The tug-boat Niagara sprang a leak while at Pier No. 20, East River, yesterday and sank. There was no person on board at the time.

John B. Gough will deliver his lecture, "Now and Then," at East-side Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, next Monday evening.

Police Commissioners Smith, Gardner, and Charlick yesterday made a tour of inspection through that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to this City.

Michael Weaver, aged forty, of No. 525 West Twenty-sixth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking poison. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The German Democratic General Committee met last evening at Victoria Assembly Rooms and elected Michael C. Gross President; Albert Goettmann, Secretary, and John Pielger, Treasurer.

During a quarrel yesterday between Edward Martin and his wife Eliza, at their residence, No. 207 East Twentieth street, the woman threw a quantity of hot water over her husband, scalding him severely.

While Geo. Chase, aged eighteen, was cleaning a printing-press at Harper's establishment, No. 331 Pearl street, with benzine, the liquid ignited from a lamp and an explosion occurred. Chase was badly burned about the face and hands.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening, in the great hall, at 8 P. M., by Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, Maine, on "Vertebrates," being the last of a series of four on natural history.

The Howard Relief Committee, established for the purpose of furnishing lodgings and meals to respectable poor men, clerks, &c., has been in operation for the past month, during which time accommodation was afforded to 4,931 persons, and 9,168 meals were given gratuitously.

BROOKLYN.

Martin Gleason, of No. 339 Bergen street, was accidentally drowned in the Gowanus Canal on Thursday night.

John Bradley and Richard McDougal, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, were slightly injured by the falling of a wall at the Empire stores.

A large delegation of Germans applied at the Board of City Works yesterday, for money in payment for cleaning the streets of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards. Their families, they said, were starving, and the contractor refused to pay them because he had not himself been paid. His money was retained because the work was not properly done. Arrangements will be made to pay off the laborers.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the City Dispensary in Newark last year, 1,128 patients received medical attendance.

Hereafter newsboys who impose bogus "extras" on the people of Elizabeth will be arrested and charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

A large number of unlicensed liquor-dealers were arrested in Hoboken yesterday, the police having inaugurated a general movement against this class of law-breakers.

A boy named Andrew Rapp accidentally shot himself with a pistol in Jersey City yesterday. The weapon exploded in his pocket and the ball penetrated his leg, inflicting a serious wound.

Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of New-Haven, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City, from the 1st of April next, will supply the pulpit at the latter place to-morrow morning and evening.

A Mrs. Probst, residing in Brooklyn, went to Newark yesterday, in search of her missing husband, and found him living with a young woman named Tina Mugh. Mrs. Probst caused the arrest of her husband and his paramour.

The employes of William J. Dudley, the proprietor of a large shoe manufactory in Newark, are on a strike. At the time of the panic their wages were reduced twenty per cent., and now they demand an increase of that amount.

The residence of S. S. Hemmingway, No. 213 Hudson street, Hoboken, was entered by a sneak-thief yesterday morning and robbed of a $1,000 Western Pacific Railway bond and some clothing. The bond was numbered 830, and payable to Eugene Kelly or bearer.

Michael O'Brien and Dennis Hays, longshoremen employed at the Hoboken steam-ship docks, became involved in a fight yesterday, during which Hays struck O'Brien in the neck with a cotton-hook, inflicting an ugly gash. Hays was arrested and held to bail to answer.

Yesterday afternoon James McMahon and Terence Sherdon were arrested in Newark, on suspicion of having committed a burglary at the residence of Catherine Mulraney a few days ago. McMahon was admitted to bail, and Sherdon held for examination.

At the meeting of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders yesterday, County Collector Kingsland reported that the total amount of taxes to be raised for the current year was $855,112 66, of which $373,540 75 had already been paid by the cities and townships, leaving a balance yet due of $481,571 91.

One of the thieves who stole a $1,000 Western Pacific Railway bond from the residence of S. Hemmingway, in Hoboken, was arrested by a New-York officer, to whom he offered to sell it. Chief Donovan was notified and brought the prisoner to Hoboken, where he is locked up to await examination.

The convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark, and the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Promotion of "Holiness in Life" commenced Thursday in the Christian Association Rooms. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Pool and Ball, of New-York.

A colored woman named Amanda Williams was arrested in Jersey City yesterday by a Newark detective on a charge of stealing silver-ware and clothing valued at $150 from the residence of George H. Suydam, at East Orange, where she was employed as a domestic. A large quantity of property, stolen from other families in which she had been employed, was found in her trunk. She is held for examination.

Mary Moran, an applicant for lodging at the First Precinct Station-house, in Newark, was arrested last night on suspicion of having stolen a well-filled valise she had with her. On being searched, six pawn tickets were found on her person. John McDonald, another lodger, was also arrested on suspicion of having stolen some articles he had in his possession. Both prisoners are held for examination.

The Editorial Association of New-Jersey held a meeting at Trenton on Wednesday, and elected A. A. Vance President, and James A. McLauchlan Vice President. A resolution was adopted that any effort made by the Legislature toward economy or retrenchment in the publication of the laws, will be indorsed by the association if consistent with public interest, and if the papers are treated with impartiality, both sectionally and politically.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Joseph C. Gilbert, Christopher Gilbert, his father, and John Gray, who were convicted of having stolen large quantities of property from the Erie Railway repair shops, in which they were employed, were sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $100 and costs. After imposing the sentence Judge Hoffman ordered that the Freeholders should not discharge the prisoners until the fine and costs were paid. The convicts are all men of good standing in the community.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

Writing on Dec. 22, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "M. Louis Enault, one of the few French authors who may, without exaggeration, be called a *littérateur*, has just published a novel in two volumes, in which the power of dramatic interest alternates with the poetry of an admirably-described landscape. Though this work, of which the title is *La Dette du Sang*, would deserve to be praised in detail, yet I lay hold only on the apropos of the title, which is perfectly inappropriate at a period of the year when the impudence of one-half of the French people meditates levying on the foolishness of the other half that implacable and periodical debt called *les étrennes*. It is not the first time I have tried to give the readers of the *Times* an idea of the refined torture which an ill-understood civilization has introduced into the customs of a nation which believes itself the wittiest in the world; but the mine is so productive that no one can pretend to have exhausted it on a first attempt, and, as it is by way of a warning that I am trying to point out to the innocent the trap laid for them on New-Year's Day, it may be that this letter will do service to some one who has as yet had no experience of *les étrennes*. It is known, I suppose, that the word *étrennes* means in French the gratuity given by a person who plays the part of a tax-payer to another person who plays the part of a tax-gatherer; only the great talent consists, first of all, in the giver and receiver appearing equally satisfied. The reader has, no doubt, seen a ballet, and has observed that the *ballerines*, after having ended their dance by a bold pirouette, force to their lips their most gracious smile. In honest truth, whoever believed that an unfortunate ballet-girl, whose waist is imprisoned in a corset which threatens to burst, whose cheeks, eyes, lips, and ears are dried up and drawn out by red, white, and black paint, whose feet are encased in that dreadful instrument of torture called a satin shoe, who is sheltered neither from the air nor the heat nor the cold—who ever believed that such a wretched creature could smile at the last moment, when her strength threatened to abandon her! And yet she does smile, and the cruel public, feigning to believe in her smile, frantically applauds the combatant of the modern circus, who dies smiling.

Well, what is exacted every evening from dancing-girls is exacted once a year from that other victim, the giver of *étrennes*. And really it would be hard to form an idea of the wretched man who gives his *étrennes* with a smile on his lips; for to give *étrennes* is not to follow the impulse of the heart; it is not to choose one's hour and one's receiver in order to give when and to whom one prefers to give a proof of sympathy or friendship. No; giving *étrennes* extends from the 15th to the 31st of December, and even to the 3d of January, during all which time you are liable to be accosted at every moment by a person you do not know, by a person whom you never suspected to exist, and who asks you for his *étrennes*, not as a favor, but as an obligation. Can it be admitted that a *concierge* who is a curse to you all the year round, who reads your papers before he lets you have them, who has kept an impatiently-expected letter in his pocket for twenty-four hours, who has let your friends go up to your rooms when you were out, and told them you were not at home, when in reality you were waiting for them, who leaves you out in the wet when it rains, and lets in an unfortunate visitor when the fine weather invites you to take a walk—can it be supposed that such a bitter enemy, a component part of the constant causes which urge you to commit suicide, has the right of asking you for *étrennes* on New-Year's Day because he has not succeeded in being the death of you sooner? And yet where is the Frenchman sufficiently bold to refuse *étrennes* to his *concierge*? And thus it is from one end of the social scale to the other; the tyranny of *étrennes* makes numberless victims, who, immolated without pity, die with a smile on their lips. Yet, and herein my latest differs from my former experience, the *étrennes* season has very great compensations for the real tortures it inflicts. It is that all faces are transformed, all wills become yielding, all tempers grow sweet. From Dec. 15 to Jan. 2 letters and newspapers come up to the upper floors from the porter's box with marvellous punctuality; your clothes are brushed with particular care, your boots shine like mirrors, the harness and the carriages are bright and spotless, the coachman on his box assumes a grave and irreproachable look, and the footman puts on his most obsequious smile as he lets down the carriage-steps for his mistress. Indoors and out of doors all is grace, all is sunshine; whoever, during those seventeen mortal days, has a right to draw upon your purse sheds over his features his sweetest smile and gives to the *ensemble* of his person adorable pliancy. It would be in vain to enumerate those who have a right to *étrennes*; there would still be gaps in the endless nomenclature, and the best thing to do is to say that during those days France is divided into two classes—those who give and those who receive *étrennes*.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; good grades fairly active and firm at unchanged prices; $4 75@$5 80 for fair to choice; $6@$6 25 for extra; butchers' stock quiet at $2 50@$4; shipments, 662 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; quality slightly improved, but market dull and lower at $4 75@$5 20 for common to choice Yorkers; $4 85@$5 40 for heavy do.; $5 50 for extra; shipments, 5,500.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, quiet at 15@15½ reals ₩ arroba. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $6 50@$7; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$4 25. Loading at other ports on the North coast, to the United States, ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 50 ₩ hhd., of Molasses, $4 25@$4 50. Exchange in fair demand. On the United States, sixty days, currency, 66@67 premium; short sight, 70@71 premium; sixty days, gold, 83@84 premium; short sight, 87@88 premium. On London, 109@112 premium. On Paris, 85@86 premium.

LATEST FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862 closed at 97¾.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes closed at 58f. 30c.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—Printing Cloths unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Sld. for the United States, Wellamo, Board, Selnia, L. B. Gillchrist, Maria, Kong Sverre, Mispah, and Juno.

Arr. out from the United States on the 15th inst., Vero F., John S. Harris, Artist, Carolina, Bermuda, Moderato, Gerhardina, Delta, and Thomas Hamlin.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania sld. direct for Philadelphia at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Cunard Line steam-ship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], from Boston Jan. 4, arr. here at 11 o'clock last night.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 16.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Jan. 6, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:21 | Sun sets....5:00 | Moon rises..7:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:13 | Gov. Island..8:02 | Hell Gate....9:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lechare, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Conina, (Br.,) McRichan, Hamilton, E. A. Outerbridge; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Regulator, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Niagara, (Br.,) Macfarland, London, Henderson Brothers; Joven Thomas, (Portu.,) Peller, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Barks Goethe, (Ger.,) Steeker, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Fri, (Norw.,) Ostenсоn, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Madcap, (Br.,) Varvell, Trieste, G. F. Bulley; Rycroft, (Br.) Purdy, Bremen, Heney & Parker; Talisman, (Br.,) Blackford, Pernambuco, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Abby Bacon, Gann, Malaga, D. B. Dearborn; Amstadt, (Br.,) Amiston, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Sarah Cromwell, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, P. R., Master.

Schrs. Speculator, (Br.,) Peters, San Blas, Mex., Miller & Houghton; Florence Shay, Van Clief, Matanzas, Van Brunt & Brother; Georgie Clark, Bartlett, Matanzas, Squire, Thornton & Co.; Fannie Pike, Bobbins, Jacmel, J. Boyton's Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 8, via Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Mary Lizzie, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Ward, Pernambuco Nov. 27, via Hampton Roads Jan. 4, with sugar to R. B. Borland.

Schr. B. J. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Patter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W. N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Arr. steam-ships D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, from New-York, and Wm. Whelden, from Philadelphia. Cld. steam-ships Maharajah, for Liverpool; McClellan, for Providence; Octorara, for New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; ship Oakland, for Liverpool; barks D. R. Folk, for Rotterdam; Folkvang, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; brigs Jennie Morton, for Demerara; De France, for Martinique; schrs. Carrie S. Hart, for Aspinwall; Mary Bourman, for Salem, Mass.

Sld. barks Epi, for Queenstown; Osmo, for Belfast, Ireland; Wansbeck, for Newry, Ireland; New Light, for Rio; brig Eva, for the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; brig W. H. Parks, from Barbados; schr. J. B. Smith, from New-York.

Cld. bark Underwriter, for Liverpool.

Sld. steamer Equator, for Philadelphia; ship Sumner R. Mead, for Liverpool; and bark Eunamia, for a port in Great Britain.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 16.—Arr. schr. C. S. Bushnell, from Boston for Baltimore; tug Stephen Decatur, to meet a dredge in the road, from Baltimore for New-York; brig Magenta, from Richmond for Baltimore.

Passed out barks Cricket, for Rio; Salem and Mozart, for Cork; brig Castilian, for Cuba; steamer Liberty, for Havana; and brig Agnes Barton, for the West Indies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Cld. steamer Washington, for New-York; ship Duncan, for Liverpool.

Arr. steamers Carondelet and Knickerbocker, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Louisiana, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; ship Ludwig Heyne, from Antwerp; bark Skiddaw, from Dublin; schrs. Jesse and Elizabeth, from Charleston; Alice Borda, from Philadelphia; Carrie Bell and George W. Jewett, from Portland; Maggie M. Rivers, from Thomaston; Laura Bridgeman, from Rockport; and F. E. Williams, from Baltimore.

Cld. ship Charter Oak, for Mobile; brig J. R. E., for Digby, N. S.; and schr. Lettie Wells, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Jan. 3.—Arr. Dec. 28, schr. Kolcheka, from Philadelphia; Jan. 1, United States steamer Wyoming 8 ds. from Key West; steamer Acapulco, from New-York; met a hurricane and lay to for 28 hours; she sustained no damage.

Sld. Dec. 21, steamer Colon, for New-York; Dec. 23, brig Minnie Loud, for Pensacola; 25th, brig Selma, for Pensacola.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—Steamer Cleopatra, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

Belles and Beaux
A HOME WEEKLY
FOR WINTER NIGHTS AND SUMMER DAYS.

THE NEW PAPER FOR OLD AND YOUNG, GRAVE AND GAY.

PURE! VIVACIOUS! VARIED!

Wit, Wisdom, Entertainment, Information!

(SAME SIZE AND PRICE AS HARPER'S WEEKLY.)

No. 1, NOW READY. Contains three serials, viz.: "The Rothcourt Heir; or, Betrothed at the Cradle;" "Alida Barrett; or, The Door in the Heart;" and "The Belle of the School;" together with sketches, music, essays, poetry, remarkable women, random reading, fun flashes, answers to correspondents, miscellaneous reading, and delightful departments of social and home interest. Single copies 10 cents; one year $4; three months $1. For sale by all news-dealers, or sent POSTAGE PAID from office of publication. Address, BELLES & BEAUX, No. 98 William St., New-York.

STEAM-HEATING FURNACE

We have acquired the exclusive right in a large territory, to manufacture and put in practice a Super-Heated Steam Furnace, without pressure, for the warming of buildings, as secured by Letters Patent to Mr. H. G. Bulkley, a well-known inventor, who has done much by his genius for the progress of the useful arts.

We are prepared to supply the trade upon our usual liberal terms, and also to contract for the warming of buildings of every description.

The pungent articles which have lately appeared in the New-York Times and other leading papers, showing the injurious and fatal effects of breathing dry furnace air, which is always more or less contaminated with coal gas and motes of vegetable and animal matter scorched by contact with the red-hot plates, producing what is called "burnt air," have awakened serious attention to this subject, and have created a demand for some improved construction in warming our buildings, combining cheapness in cost and for repairs, safety, comfort, and economy in fuel.

We believe that every requisite the public can desire is found in our Improved Steam Heater.

It has been tested by some of the best and most practical men in this country, to whom reference is made, and we guarantee its satisfactory operation, when put up and used according to our directions.

Among its many advantages over the old style of Hot Air Furnaces we will mention:

1. The air for warming the building is not brought in contact with any portion of the furnace, or with any highly-heated metal, and, therefore, no coal gas, nor smoke, nor unpleasant odors can by any possibility be conducted into the rooms above.

2. This air is conducted through wrought-iron pipes, placed within the furnace chamber and surrounded by an atmosphere of super-heated steam. None of its natural moisture is removed, and, therefore, no artificial moisture is required.

White walls and ceilings and delicately-tinted paper are not discolored, as in the use of ordinary Hot Air Furnaces, nor are paintings injured. The growth of plants and flowers is not retarded, nor their life destroyed.

The wood-work of the house and the furniture are not warped nor displaced.

There is no decompositions of vegetable or animal matter, filling the house with sickening and disgusting odors.

There are no headaches, dizziness, and coldness of the extremities from dry, fiery, irritating heat, which undermines the nervous organization and produces premature decay.

On the contrary we secure an atmosphere as healthful and delightful as that warmed by the sun, robbing Winter, in our houses at least, of all its terrors.

3. The water for this heater is supplied automatically to an open boiler, constructed as a part of the furnace, the steam generated from the same being superheated by contact with the plates of the furnace, and used as a medium for conveying heat to the pure air passing through the pipes.

Superheated steam conveys heat with the speed of electricity, or about 476 times as rapidly as air, the latter being a slow conductor, and therefore vastly inferior as a medium of communication.

The only outlet for the steam is through two half-inch holes into the ash-pit, whence it passes through the burning fuel, aiding the combustion of the gases, and thus economizing fuel.

Whatever may be the amount of water thus evaporated, not a drop of it can be found after it enters the steam chamber.

4. In the use of this heater the danger from fire is entirely removed. Insurance companies could well afford to reduce their rates upon buildings warmed in this manner.

5. The cost of all the steam and hot water furnaces heretofore made has been so great that their use has been restricted. We have prepared seven sizes of this improved heater, which we can sell, complete and ready for the pipes and registers, from $100 to $600 each, and we guarantee them to produce better results than any of those costing from six to ten times as much.

They are adapted to the smallest cottage or the largest building, and are set as ordinary portable furnaces, or in brick chambers, as may be preferred.

The annual cost for repairs on these heaters will be less than in ordinary furnaces, for the reason that the steam atmosphere protects the castings.

The skill and attention required in their management is also less, for the reason that they are provided with the "Argand, or Clinkerless Grate," from which the clinkers and others refuse can be daily removed without disturbing the fire, thus making it perpetual for the season.

For schools and all rooms in which numbers are congregated, absolute pure air is indispensable to comfort and health. When the merits of this Steam Heater become known, and the low price at which it can be obtained fully understood, School Commissioners will hesitate about continuing their present system of heating.

The public have called loudly for just this thing which we now offer at prices within the reach of all. It remains to be seen whether our efforts to respond to this call will be appreciated.

PERRY & CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
And St. George Building,
No. 88 Beekman st., New-York.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Corner Cedar st., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	674,376 69
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874	$1,074,376 69
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash in Bank and Office	$79,887 [illegible]
United States 6 per cent. Bonds	517,731 [illegible]
State, City, and County Bonds	42,963 50
Loans on Call	103,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages	256,200 00
Premiums in hands of Agents, and uncollected Office Premiums	69,141 11
Accrued interest	4,954 [illegible]
	$1,074,376 69
Outstanding Losses	72,040 47

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
HENRY KIP, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,
NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner Cortlandt st., New-York.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874 $5,521,049 15
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL $500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874 $1,024,478 [illegible]
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL $200,000.
NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL $200,000.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.
CAPITAL $500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874 [illegible]
JAMES A. ALEXANDER & PECK, AGENTS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane.
Assets - - - - - - $335,323 00
Capital - - - - - - 200,010 00
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Feb. 2.
JAN. 13, 1874.
Geo. W. Montgomery, Secretary.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.—CRADLE AND CARriage combined, with patent adjustable [illegible]. Send stamp for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, [illegible] Broadway, New-York, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress in a private house; no objection to [illegible] house; good City reference. Call [illegible] in the rear.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE ITALIAN CHILDREN.

Consulate General of Italy in the United States,
New-York, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You would confer a great favor on me by inserting in your columns the official notice hereby joined.

Through the medium of your valuable paper I take the liberty of addressing the same request to all the press of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

FERD. DE LUCA,
Consul General of Italy in the United States.

Consulate General of Italy in the United States of America,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Employment of Italian Children in Vagrant Professions.

A royal decree, under the date of 21st December last, has definitively promulgated in Italy the law, proposed since 1869, discussed and approved last Spring by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and lately by the Senate, by which all employment of children and adolescents of both sexes under the age of eighteen years in any vagrant profession, and, above all, as street musicians, is absolutely forbidden and severely punished.

The undersigned, while intending to return more fully to this argument as soon as he has received the necessary instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome, deems it proper to inform, without any further delay, all the hirers, transferees, relatives, guardians, parents, and holders in general of Italian children and adolescents of both sexes employed in the above professions, who may now reside in America, that according to the aforesaid law they are from this day obliged to submit to the following provisions:

1. To report immediately, either in person or by letter, to this Consulate General, or to the nearest Consular Agency of Italy in the United States, the number, Christian and family names, ages, native, districts, together with the names of father and mother, of the Italian children and adolescents of both sexes, now or until lately employed as street musicians, or in any other vagrant profession, intrusted to them by the parents, or in any manner held by them, even if those children are their own offspring, relatives, or wards. They must, moreover, inform the Consular offices of their own name and native districts.

2. To send back to Italy, at their own expense, all the aforesaid children, none excepted, in a period of time not longer than four months from this day, viz., before the 15th of May next.

The law does not admit of any exception. Those among the padroni, parents, &c., who rigorously comply with the foregoing provisions will be exempt from any penalty; those, on the contrary, who do not comply, will be mercilessly subjected in Italy to the severe punishments decreed by the law, and varying from six months to seven years of imprisonment, according to the case, together with heavy pecuniary fines. And if their extradition is granted they will be seized in America itself and sent to Italy under arrest.

All the contracts now existing between the padroni or their agents and the parents, relatives, or guardians of the aforesaid children, are from to-day null and void, and will no longer have any legal value in courts of justice.

The undersigned most earnestly requests all the Federal, State, and municipal authorities of the United States to lend him their assistance for the purpose of inducing, and, if necessary, compelling, all the padroni, guardians, and parents of these children to comply with the above-mentioned provisions of the Italian law.

The Consul General of Italy in the United States of America. FERD. DE LUCA.

UNEQUAL TAXES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above heading is an editorial in The Times, to-day, which I read with much interest. In giving a summary of the personal property which Mr. David A. Wells shows by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to be exempt from State taxation, you include "railroad bonds, though issued in the State where owned, or even situated outside the State." This, I think, must be an error. No decision of that character has yet been made.

The Tax Commissioners of this City in their report for 1872, which is before me, enumerate the following as the exemptions from taxation under State laws which have been judicially declared:

"United States securities.

Imported merchandise in original packages.

Goods and chattels owned in this State, but having a *situs* in other States.

Property of every kind having a *situs* here, and owned by a resident of any other portion of the State.

Property of every kind *in transitu*.

Merchandise, the product of manufacture in other States, on sale in this State in the hands of owners or agents.

Goods manufactured in other States and sent to this market for sale on commission.

The deposits and accumulations of savings banks and life insurance companies, now exceeding $300,000,000.

Indebtedness, as an offset against personal property subject to taxation."

The Commissioners go on to say:

"Besides the above-enumerated items, many other claims for exemption are set up, but have not been allowed, upon the ground that no judicial decision has been made which would warrant the exemption."

The exemption of railway bonds would add a very important item to the above list, in regard to which the report, already quoted, says:

"It will be seen, however, that the formidable list given, in regard to which there can be no question, sweeps away hundreds of millions of personal property, and places it beyond the reach of the assessor. In fact, the value of the personal property in this City which the law exempts is several times larger than that which the law makes liable."

The whole method of taxation of personal property in this State is fraudulent and injurious. Fraudulent, in that it imposes the burden of taxation unequally, and so is fraudulent toward the individual who suffers. For instance: A has a store full of goods manufactured in this City, and is taxed for the whole; B has a similar store, next door, full of similar goods, manufactured in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Connecticut, and is exempt; C has $10,000 in United States bonds, and is exempt; D has $10,000 in mortgages, and is liable; E has $10,000 in State bonds in his house, and is assessed; F has $10,000 of the same kind of bonds, but keeps them in Jersey City, and is exempt; G has $10,000 of imported goods in original packages, and is exempt; H has $10,000 of domestic goods, and is assessed; I has $10,000 of butter, which he has bought, and is assessed; J has $10,000 of the same article consigned, and is exempt; K has $10,000 of furniture in his house in this City, and is assessed; L has $10,000 worth in his house in Long Branch, and is exempt; M has $10,000 of coal here he has bought, and is assessed; N, a Pennsylvania company, has $10,000 of similar coal here, and is exempt; O has $10,000, which he invests in business, and is assessed; P has $10,000, with which he buys United States bonds, and then borrows $10,000, which he invests in similar business, and is exempt. And so I might go through the alphabet. Have I not demonstrated that the present system (?) is a fraud upon the assessed?

It is also a fraud upon the public. The public believes that there is some adequate method of assessment, and relies upon this delusion. How utterly false this reliance is has been already shown; but there is still another view of the ingenious operation of present laws which is of importance. The number of persons assessed for personal property in 1873 and placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes (I again quote a report) was over sixteen thousand. The time for collecting these taxes has practically closed, and the delinquents have been passed over to an attorney for collection. Without any official information, I venture to say that not more than 8,000 out of 16,000 persons assessed have paid their personal taxes for 1873. Again, the amount of tax for personal property for 1873 was about $5,325,000, (exclusive of banks,) and I do not believe that more than $3,000,000 has been paid, and for the remaining $2,325,000 I would not give over 20 per cent.; so that this City will have to pay the State its proportion of the State tax, out of over $1,500,000 for 1873 which will never be collected. The revulsion of last Fall of course enlarges the deficiency in collection for that year; but every year there is a large deficiency, which has never been taken into account by the State authorities.

Will more stringent laws remedy these evils? The effect of such laws would be to squeeze still more of the capital, brains, and moral character of New-York into New-Jersey and Connecticut. More stringent laws will be of no use unless you can, in effect, build a wall around the State, and have no gate to swing outward. Practically no law can be enforced against personal property in this State which is more stringent than those in force in neighboring States.

The effects of the present laws are briefly these:

The poor man stays and pays and groans.

The rich man, if of the highest possible moral tone, stays and pays and threatens.

The active, busy man, who possesses every element of the best citizen, flies to a suburb.

But the adroit man, the slippery man, the tricky man, the "smart" man, the covetous man, the unscrupulous man, the man whose moral sense makes him honest in every other relation in life, but is not quite long enough to cover his duty to pay personal taxes, or broad enough to include that obligation—these men, I say, stay and do not pay. The law, as defined, does not compel them, and they shrewdly ask, why should they? Can you answer them?

A PRACTICAL MAN.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 16, 1874.

A LETTER ON OUR FINANCES.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.

Hon. Horace Maynard, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Washington:

Dear Sir: In taking the liberty of addressing you on "Our Finances"—a subject of such transcendental interest to the whole country—I hope that I am not trespassing unduly upon your valuable time. I shall endeavor to be as brief and concise as possible, intending to consider the subject only in its practicable aspect, and I beg respectfully to ask for the permission to submit for your consideration some suggestions of importance. There prevails, presently, great uncertainty in financial and commercial circles what action Congress is likely to take in regard to the currency; whether it will favor further inflation or not. This doubt materially affects the price of gold and of merchandise, and produces what may be called an "intermittent financial fever," which is consuming the very life-blood of business—confidence. Since Congress has the power, it should also be its duty, to restore not only confidence, but to give more stability to the business interests of the community at large. For these reasons, allow me to make the following suggestions:

1. Congress to pass an act *at once* to the effect that hereafter there shall be no further increase of United States notes, and of national bank currency beyond the present circulation. This act to take effect immediately.

2. The funded debt of the United States not to be increased, except the loans mentioned under paragraphs 7 and 8.

3. The Sinking Fund of United States bonds to be fixed at twenty-five millions of dollars per annum.

4. Inasmuch as the whole amount of coin required for the payment of the interest on the national debt for the Sinking Fund and for the expenditures for the foreign service does not exceed one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury to be authorized to receive twenty-five per cent of all duties on imports in national bank currency.

5. National banks to be prohibited from making loans in legal tenders, or in national bank currency, on gold coin or on gold bars.

6. National banks to be required to withdraw within two years one-third of the United States bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury to secure the national bank currency, and to substitute for said bonds gold coin, said coin to be held as a reserve for the redemption of the currency issued to the banks.

7. The Secretary of the Treasury to be authorized to issue United States bonds, interest payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, the principal to be redeemed in coin in five years from the date of issue of said bonds. The proceeds to be applied to the purchase of silver bars, to be coined in small change less than one dollar, said coinage to be used for the redemption of the fractional currency, said loan not to exceed the actual amount of fractional currency in circulation.

8. With a view to reduce the volume of legal-tender notes now outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury to be authorized to issue United States bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, to be issued at the rate of fifty millions per annum, the interest on said bonds to be paid semi-annually, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and the principal to be redeemed in gold after thirty years from the date of issue. The amount of legal-tender notes so received for said bonds to be canceled as soon as paid into the Treasury.

9. The reserve of forty-four millions of dollars in United States notes to be restored as early as practicable.

To meet the expenditures of the Government, even after reducing, to some extent, the estimates of the different departments, and after fixing the Sinking Fund at twenty-five millions per annum, a considerable deficit will still remain to be provided for. This deficit should, by all means, be made up by additional revenues, chiefly derived from such articles as can be most consistently taxed—coffee and tea, for instance. So long as the Government has sources of revenue to resort to, additional loans or the issue of more United States notes should be most strenuously opposed by Congress. To accomplish at some future time a return to specie payments, Congress must, by wise legislation, solve that great problem in finance, the equalization between exports and imports—no doubt a difficult, but by no means impossible, task. In this connection our large indebtedness to Europe for United States bonds and railroad securities should not be lost sight of, the interest on which requires annually a large amount of coin.

With a respectful request that you will lay this letter before the Committee on Banking and Currency, I have the honor, Sir, to remain

Your most humble and obedient,

W. SCHAUS.

AMBITIOUS WILLS.

A visit lately paid by the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lord Rendlesham has revived the recollection of the extraordinary circumstances of that nobleman's inheritance. Lord Rendlesham is the eldest great-grandson of Mr. Peter Thellusson, a native of Geneva, who settled in England, accumulated a vast fortune, and seems likely to enjoy immortality by reason of the peculiarity of his will.

Mr. Thellusson, who died in 1797, is believed to have added largely to his means toward the close of his life through the exigencies of distinguished emigrants from France. He had a close connection with that country in more ways than one, his father having been Swiss Envoy at the court of Louis XV., and when the troubles of the first French Revolution burst upon the aristocracy, who could only carry off with them their jewels, Mr. Thellusson had splendid opportunities of purchasing at low rates many of the finest collections of precious gems in the world.

Well known as Mr. Thellusson was in his life-time, he became far more famous at his death, by reason of his extraordinary will. After making a handsome provision for his family he bequeathed real estate worth about $25,000 a year, and money to the amount of $3,000,000, to accumulate until his eldest male descendant in the third generation—his great-grandson—should be of age, and in the event of his family becoming extinct, the property was to be paid over to the Government to assist in the extinction of the national debt. The testator concluded the disposition in the words:

"As I have earned the fortune which I now possess with industry and honesty, I trust and hope that the Legislature will not in any manner alter my will or the limitation thereby created, but permit my property to go in the manner in which I hereby dispose of it."

The sons, however, were naturally not particularly gratified at a disposition of the property which cut them off from the enjoyment of it, and were disposed to ask with the Irish Baronet, "What has posterity done for us?" Consequently, within a very short time the lawyers were hard at work to upset the will, and probably there have been few men to whom the "gentlemen of the long robe" have had more reason to be grateful than old Peter Thellusson. What with immense sums spent in law, and extravagant and careless management on the part of the Trustees, who contrived to get very pretty pickings off the property, this fortune, which it was computed, if all had gone as the testator had hoped, would have amounted on a moderate calculation to £100,000,000, was, when the heir, the present Lord Rendlesham, at length succeeded to it, scarcely worth one million.

Although the Legislature declined to upset Mr. Thellusson's will, that document gave rise to restricted legislation in the matter of bequeathing property, and the present law in England is almost identical with the law of Massachusetts and New-York, viz.: Property may be set aside to accumulate during the lives of any number of *living* persons, and for twenty-one years after the death of the last survivor. If Mr. Thellusson's disposition of his property was specially made with a view of his being remembered by future generations, he was successful; though not, perhaps, quite in the way he wanted; for this Restriction act is always known as the Thellusson act.

There is at this moment an estate in England which has been nursed successfully after this fashion. In 1830 there died Sir John Pakington, a Worcestershire Baronet, the last of a long line in direct descent from an ancestor included in almost the first batch of Baronets created by the founder of that order, James I. At the time of his death Sir John had a nephew—the son of his sister—Mr. John Somerset Russell, and this gentleman had a son, John Slaney, who was then four years old. To Sir John Somerset Russell he bequeathed a portion of his property, and that gentleman assumed the name of Pakington. But the bulk of the estate he left to the son which should be born to John Slaney, the boy who at his death was four years old; so that this youth, when he came of age, in 1869, found himself splendidly provided for. A desire that their property should accumulate seems not uncommon in England among wealthy men, and is to be accounted for by the supposition that testators think that they will in this way the more effectually preserve the recollection of themselves. Many instances, similar to those mentioned, might be adduced, and doubtless the Thellusson act was a much needed measure. Occasionally, of course, this kind of disposition is made from the very different motive of a desire to pass over an unsatisfactory relative. Thus Lord Westbury, the eminent lawyer, limited the share of his property to be enjoyed by the present Lord to £2,000 a year, and it will accumulate for the benefit of the ne'er do well's son. Testamentary dispositions springing from vanity or caprice are usually, in some way or other, signally frustrated, as though a higher power did not intend men to ordain what is to happen after they have long been dust and ashes.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 O'CLOCK A. M.

200 Western Union...78⅜
700 do....78¼
1800 do....78⅛
2800 do....78⅛
900 do....78⅜
200 do....b3. 78½
2600 do....78⅜
500 do....c. 78⅜
1600 Union Pacific....s3. 34¾
100 do....34¾
1800 do....34⅞
200 do....b3. 35
800 do....s3. 34⅞
800 Pacific Mail....42⅞
600 do....43
700 do....43⅛
1700 do....43
100 do....b30. 43⅛
400 do....c. 42⅞
300 do....b3. 43
100 do....42⅞
100 do....42⅝
600 do....42½
100 do....42⅝
100 N. J. Central....100¼
1000 Lake Shore....84⅛
1000 do....84¼
500 do....84
400 do....84¼
300 do....84⅜
2000 do....84¼
1100 do....s3. 84⅜
1700 do....84⅜
1200 do....84½
200 do....b3. 84⅝
200 do....s3. 84½
1400 do....84⅜
100 North-western Pf. 73¼
1300 North-western....61⅛
100 do....s3. 61⅛
100 do....61⅜
500 N. Y. C. & Hud....104¼
2000 do....104⅛
100 do....c. 104
600 do....104⅛
200 Rock Island....105⅞
20 do....105½
100 do....105⅞
300 Bos., Hud. & Erie. 3
400 Toledo & Wabash. 55
100 do....55¼
100 do....55⅛
2600 do....55
100 do....c. 54⅞
400 do....55
900 do....s3. 55⅛
700 do....55⅛
900 do....b3. 55¼
1200 do....55¼
100 do....55⅛
400 do....b3. 55⅛
1100 do....55⅛
500 Erie Railway....50½
800 do....50⅜
300 do....50½
400 do....50⅝
500 do....b3. 50⅝
300 do....50½
100 do....50⅝
200 Del., Lack. & W...101¾
600 do....101½
100 do....b3. 101½
300 do....b15. 101½
700 Ohio & Miss....35
400 do....b3. 35⅛
400 do....35¼
400 do....s3. 35
200 do....c. 35⅛
300 do....35⅛
200 do....34⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo....33
300 do....33⅛
200 do....b3. 33¼
800 do....s3. 33⅛
300 C., C. & I. C....32½
200 do....c. 32⅝
200 do....s3. 32⅝
300 St. Paul....49⅛
100 do....s3. 49
100 do....s3. 49⅛
600 do....49¼
200 do....49
400 do....49
200 do....49⅛
500 do....49¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 and 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.116⅝
10,000 do....b3.116⅞
20,000 do....116⅝
1,000 do....12.116⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....115⅞
7,000 do....12.115⅞
30,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.117
5,000 do....s3.117
10,000 do....b3.117
5,000 do....b. c. 116⅞
$3,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65-116⅝
500 do....small.116
4,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.116¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....12.116⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....12.118¼
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....12.112¾
12,000 U.S.5s'81C.12.112¾
30,000 U.S.6s,Cur.s5.114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

$22,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 80⅛
9,000 N. C. 6s, new, A. & O....28
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J....9⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, spec. tax, 2d class. 9½
4,000 do....9¼
1,000 Mo. 6s....92¾
3,000 do....92⅞
2,000 do....93
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.is....91¼
2,000 B.&St.Line 7s. 95
2,000 Va. 6s Con....51⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 92
1,000 Erie sd Mort....98½
5,000 do....98
1,000 Erie 4th Mort. 96⅛
5,000 Long Dock Bs. 94
10,000 Mich. S. S. F....103
2,000 Pac.7s,Gar. by St. of Mo....98
1,000 Cen. Pa. G. B. 96⅜
1,000 U. Pac. 1st M....85
3,000 do....c. 85½
10,000 U. P. 7s,Ld.Gt. 78
4,000 do....78⅛
7,000 U. P. 10s, In....75¼
1,000 do....75⅜
5,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. B....84¼
27,000 do....84⅜
3,000 do....84½
3,000 A. &Sus. 1st....100
1,000 D., L. & W. 2d.101¾
2,000 do....102
4,000 D.,L.&W.Con.100
1,000 Gt.W.1stM.'88 95½
5,000 T.&W. 1st, St. L. Div....b3. 89
5,000 do....89
2,000 Mor. & E. 1st.105
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d....80
1,000 O.&M.Con.,S.F. 92¼
2,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.100⅜
4,000 do....s3.101
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 99
3,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.. 86
2,000 C. & I. C. 2d....b.c. 67½
2,000 T., P. & W. 2d. 55
10,000 B.,H.&E.1sts3. 29
1,000 C. So. 1st M....65
5,000 do....64⅞
5,000 do....64¾
9,000 C. & Ohio 1st. 60
2,000 do....60¾
3,000 do....61
1,000 Pac.R.of Mo.2d 66
1,000 T.,C.So.&D.1st 58
2,000 No. Mo. 1st....82½
20 Mech. Bank....135
5 Bank of Com....113
10 Metr. Bank....125
15 Ninth Nat. Bank.100
20 Spring Mt. Coal.. 40
300 Amer. Dist. Tel.... 47
100 do....46
100 Panama....b. c.115¾
700 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.104⅝
1000 do....104¼
200 do....b10.104⅜
100 do....104⅛
100 do....s3.104
200 do....104
10 C. & R. Island....105½
50 do....b. c. 106
400 do....105⅞
200 do....105¾
85 Del. L. & W....101¼
300 do....b. c.s3. 101¼
100 N. Y. N. H. & H....129
50 do....129½
100 At. & Pac. Pf....b. c. 13
100 H.&St.Jo.Pf....b. c. 42
20 Alt. & Terre H....12
100 St. L. Iron M....54½
100 Q. M. Co....b. c. b3. 30½
200 do....30½
900 W. U. Tel....b. c. 78⅝
200 do....c. 78⅜
200 do....c. 78½
400 do....s3. 78⅛
1900 do....78½
1700 do....78⅜
1500 do....78¼
500 Pac.M.S.S. Co.b.c. 42⅜
300 do....42⅝
200 do....42⅜
400 do....42¼
900 do....42⅛
100 do....42
1000 do....42
600 do....42⅛
100 do....42¼
100 do....42¼
500 do....s3. 42
100 do....b3. 42
700 do....41⅞
500 do....41¾
800 do....41⅝
1300 do....41½
400 do....41⅝
140 Adams Ex....93
100 U. S. Ex....71
400 Mar., L. & M. Co.,... 9½
100 do....b. c. 9¾
100 do....b30. 9⅞
100 do....9⅞
200 do....10
800 Erie....b. c. 50½
200 do....50⅜
1300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 84½
100 do....84⅜
1200 do....84⅜
100 do....84⅜
1100 do....b3. 84⅜
600 do....84¼
200 do....84¼
1200 do....84⅜
100 do....s3. 84¼
800 do....84⅛
500 do....b30. 84¼
100 do....84⅛
2000 do....84
100 N. J. Cen....100⅜
800 U. Pac....b. c. 34⅞
400 do....34¾
600 do....34¼
100 C. & Pitts. G....88½
10 do....88½
80 do....b. c. 88½
300 C. & N. W.b. c. 61⅛
200 do....61¼
300 do....s3. 61
200 do....c. 61
15 C. & N. W. Pref....73
300 do....73½
10 do....b. c. 73
200 Mil. & St. P....b. c. 49¼
500 do....s3. 49⅛
400 do....49
400 do....48⅞
900 do....48¾
200 do....b3. 48⅞
100 M.&St.P.Pf....b.c. 72¾
100 do....72½
200 B. H. & E....b. c. 3⅛
100 C., C., C. & I....79
300 T. & Wab....b.c.s3. 55
300 do....55
300 do....54⅞
200 do....54¾
2900 do....54⅞
200 do....c. 54⅞
500 O. & Miss....b. c. 34⅞
400 do....34¾
200 do....34⅜
100 do....34½
100 C.,C.&I.C....b.c.s3. 32½
600 do....32¼
100 Cen. Pac....b. c. 71½
100 H. & St. Jo....33¼
100 do....b3. 33⅛
100 do....33

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1700 Western Union.. 78⅛
1600 do....78
200 do....c. 77⅞
200 do....77⅞
50 do....78⅛
1200 do....78
1900 do....77⅞
700 do....b3. 78
200 do....77¾
100 do....s3. 77¾
10 Pittsburg....86½
200 Pacific Mail....b3. 41¾
300 do....41⅝
200 do....41½
100 do....b3. 41¾
200 do....41½
100 do....41⅝
300 do....41⅝
200 do....41½
200 do....c. 41⅜
700 do....41¼
100 do....b3. 41⅞
100 do....41⅝
800 do....41⅝
300 do....b3. 41¾
200 do....41½
200 do....41½
1500 do....41⅛
400 do....41⅛
400 N. Y. C. & Hud....103⅞
200 do....104
1500 do....103⅞
2300 do....103¾
500 do....s3. 103¾
100 do....103⅞
1600 Lake Shore..s3. 84
600 do....84
200 do....84⅛
200 do....84
300 do....83⅞
2500 do....84
100 do....84
300 do....s3. 84
800 do....84⅛
100 do....b3. 84⅛
3500 do....84
100 do....s3. 83⅞
800 do....83⅞
400 do....83⅞
200 Union Pacific....c. 34⅝
300 do....s3. 34⅝
1700 do....34⅝
100 do....s3. 34½
100 do....c. 34½
2300 do....34⅝
100 do....34⅝
600 North-western....60⅞
100 do....b3. 60⅞
100 North-west'n P. c. 73½
100 do....73½
500 Rock Island....105½
200 do....105¾
100 St. Paul....48⅝
100 do....48½
100 do....48⅝
300 do....48⅝
100 do....48⅞
100 do....b3. 49
500 do....49
100 do....s3. 49
100 do....48¾
100 St. Paul Pref....b3. 72¾
200 Tol. & Wab....b3. 54⅞
100 do....b3. 55
500 do....c. 54⅞
100 do....54¾
1900 do....54⅝
1200 do....54½
500 do....54⅝
400 do....54¾
100 do....54⅝
800 do....c. 54⅝
200 do....54⅝
600 Del.,Lack.&W.b3.101⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo....33
100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 34⅝
100 do....34⅝
100 do....34½
100 C., C. & I. C....32⅛
200 do....32¼
100 do....32⅛
300 Erie Railway....50½
1700 do....50⅝
100 do....50⅝
100 Quicksilver....30

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, R.,'81.116⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....b. c. 116
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....116
$500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....116⅝
4,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.117
10,000 U. S. 5s Coup., '81....b3.112⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 80⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s. new. 80
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....93¼
3,000 Ark. 7s, issued to Cent. R. R. 17
4,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 78⅛
100,000 Chic. & N. W. Con.C.G.B.b3. 84½
2,000 Del.,L. & W. C.100
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st, La C. Div.. 91⅝
7,000 do....91½
1,000 Am. D.& Im.7s. 93½
4,000 Lou. & N.C.,'98 90
70 Fourth Nat. B'k..105
100 West. U. Tel..b. c. 77⅞
100 do....77⅞
100 do....77½
300 do....s3. 77½
100 do....77⅝
500 do....77⅝
200 do....77¾
300 do....b3. 77¾
1000 do....77⅞
300 do....s3. 77⅝
500 do....77⅝
100 Quicksilver....b. c. 30½
100 QuicksilverPf.b.c. 33
100 Mariposa L.& M'g. 10½
500 Pacific Mail....b. c. 41½
300 do....41⅜
1800 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.103⅞
500 do....103¾
100 do....b3.103⅞
200 do....b3.103¾
200 Erie....b. c. 50⅜
100 do....s3. 50½
100 do....b30. 50⅝
50 Panama....116
200 do....b. c.115½
200 Harlem....b. c.s3.125
3300 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 83⅞
5000 do....83¾
500 do....83⅝
2300 do....b3. 83⅞
4700 do....83¾
2500 do....83⅞
600 Union Pac.b. c.s3. 34½
200 do....34½
100 do....34¼
1500 do....34⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts.Gt'd. 88½
200 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 60¾
100 do....60⅝
600 do....60½
120 C.,C.,C.&Ind.b.c. 78¼
100 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 73¼
200 do....73⅛
100 Chic. & R. I.b. c.105⅜
300 do....105¼
100 do....105
400 do....104⅞
200 do....b3.105
300 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 48¾
100 do....48⅞
100 do....s3. 48⅝
200 do....48⅞
200 M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.b3. 72¾
50 Chic.,Bur.& Quin.104½
100 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.s3. 54⅝
700 do....54⅝
200 do....54⅝
300 do....54⅝
600 do....54½
800 do....54⅝
20 Del., Lack. & W....101½
140 do....b. c.101½
400 do....s3.101
100 do....101¼
11 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c.129
100 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 34½
1000 do....34⅝
100 H. & St. Jo.b. c.s3. 32¾
100 do....b10. 32¾
300 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b. c. 42
100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.s3. 32½
100 do....32⅛
900 do....32
1500 do....32
100 do....31⅞
200 do....c. 32
100 Central Pacific....71½
100 Am. Dist. Tel....45
300 do....47

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200 West. Union....s3. 77¾
200 do....77⅝
1000 do....b3. 77¾
100 do....77⅞
100 do....b3. 78
100 do....78⅛
100 do....78¼
100 do....78⅛
1300 do....77⅞
700 do....77⅞
500 do....s3. 77⅝
200 do....77⅝
900 do....77⅝
200 do....77¾
100 do....b3. 78
200 do....77⅝
200 do....77¾
600 do....77¾
900 do....77½
300 do....77⅝
100 Mariposa L. & M. 11
1200 Lake Shore....84
600 do....84⅛
100 do....b3. 84⅛
800 do....84
1200 do....b3. 84⅛
100 do....b3. 84⅛
400 do....84
100 do....b3. 84⅛
400 do....83⅞
500 do....83⅞
1500 do....83⅞
100 do....83⅝
500 do....82⅞
500 do....82¾
300 do....82½
100 do....82¼
300 do....82⅝
100 do....82⅜
200 American Coal.... 63
200 Pacific Mail....41⅛
200 do....41¼
100 do....41⅜
1000 do....41⅛
300 do....41¼
100 do....41⅛
400 do....41⅛
400 do....41¼
100 do....b3. 41⅛
400 do....41¼
600 do....41⅛
400 do....41¼
200 do....41⅛
1800 do....41
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....103¾
700 do....103⅞
100 do....b3. 103⅞
400 do....103⅞
500 do....103⅝
500 do....103⅝
300 do....103½
100 do....103⅝
900 Erie Railway....50½
25 Mich. Central....86½
400 Union Pac....b3. 34¼
500 do....34⅛
1200 do....34⅛
1200 do....34¼
100 Pittsburg....88½
100 North-west. Pref. 73
100 N. J. Cen....b30.100¼
100 Rock Island....105¼
100 do....105⅛
200 St. Paul....b3. 49
100 do....48⅞
100 do....b30. 49
300 do....48⅝
400 do....48½
100 St. Paul Pref....72½
100 Del., L & W....101⅛
200 do....101
100 do....101¼
100 North-western... 60¾
200 do....60⅞
100 do....b10. 61
100 do....b3. 61
200 do....60¾
300 do....s3. 60⅜
100 do....60⅝
100 do....60½
100 do....60¼
100 do....60⅜
100 St. Louis & I. M.. 54¾
500 Tol. & Wab....54⅝
600 do....s3. 54⅝
100 do....b10. 54⅝
200 do....b3. 54⅝
100 do....54¾
200 do....54¾
100 do....54½
200 do....54⅞
700 do....b3. 54⅝
100 do....54⅝
300 do....b3. 54⅜
200 do....54⅜
300 do....s3. 54⅜
200 do....54¼
100 do....54
1200 do....54
700 do....53⅞
800 do....54⅛
100 Ohio and Miss....34⅝
300 do....34½
100 do....34¼
300 do....34⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo....32½
100 do....b3. 32¾
100 do....32¾
900 C., C. & I. C....31⅞
400 do....32
625 do....32
200 do....b3. 32
200 do....b3. 32⅛
100 do....31⅞

Friday, Jan. 16—P. M.

The demand for Exchange on London sensibly increased to-day, and the leading Bankers advanced their terms to $4 84 to the £ Sterling for 60 days' Bills, and to $4 87½ for Sight Bills. A considerable amount of January Coupons and overdue Bonds of the United States came forward from the other side by the Russia and other steamers this week, which have to be remitted for to-morrow. The Exchange made against Cotton direct from the Southern ports is said to be controlled by two or three prominent houses in this market, which, in a measure, at this season of the year, gives them the control of rates for their own Bills, in the absence of what are known as floating or outside Bills. There was a pretty free business at the advance for the steamer mails of Saturday.

The sales of Gold were also better than last night, but without much change in rates. The transactions were at 111½@111⅝ ₱ cent., and subsequently at 111½@111⅜@111½ ₱ cent.

The Brokers borrowed Money on the Street to-day at 6 ₱ cent., or 1 ₱ cent. below the rate at Bank. The rates for paper outside of Bank range 7 to 9 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile names.

In the Stock speculation, the feeling was buoyant early in the day on nearly all the Railroads, and on Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The market was led by Lake Shore Stock, which sold up to 84⅝ ₱ cent., but later showed weakness, and finally fell off to 82¼@82⅜@82½ ₱ cent. This movement is supposed to have relation to the meeting of the Board of Managers to-morrow, (including the Western Directors,) when the Dividend question may come up, and from the look of the market about 3 o'clock, the weight of opinion on the Exchange would seem to be that no conclusion will be reached at *this* meeting. The sales between 1 and 3 o'clock were very heavy, and the eagerness to sell affected other Stocks ½@1 ₱ cent., and the general list of speculatives left off weak, at the following quotations, as compared with Thursday night.

There is a steady increase of cash orders for the Railroad Mortgages. The North-west Consolidated 7 ₱ cents. advanced 1 ₱ cent. on large orders at 84½ ₱ cent. The Street supply of these relatively cheap Bonds among the North-west speculators of last Winter, who subscribed $3,500,000, is being rapidly placed. All the Bonds of the Union Pacific continue to advance, and the Central Pacifics are 96½ ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¾	117
American Gold	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅛	103⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	105½
Pacific Mail	43	41⅛
St. Paul Common	49	48⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	35	34¼
Western Union	78½	77⅛
Union Pacific	34¾	34¼
Lake Shore	84	82¼
Toledo and Wabash	55	54⅛
Harlem	126	124¾
North-west	61⅜	60¼
North-west Preferred	73¾	73
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅝	31⅞
Adams Express	93	93¼
United States Express	71½	71¼
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69½
American Express	61½	61½
Delaware and Lackawanna	101⅜	101⅛
Central New-Jersey	100¼	100⅛
Panama	115	115½
St. Paul Preferred	72⅞	72¾
Atlantic and Pacific	13	13
Erie	50⅞	50⅜

The Share speculation left off heavy. Telegraphic reports of the debate in the Senate to-day in regard to the Currency were construed as unfavorable for the market.

The Sub-Treasury paid in Gold $219,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and $139,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts for the day, $510,000.

The last prices of the various Public Funds are about as follows. The demand has been strong all day, and the rates are higher than yesterday, especially for the Coupon Bonds for transmission abroad:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	116¾
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117¾
5-20 reg., '62	113½
5-20 coup., '62	113¾
Called Bonds, '62	112¼
5-20 reg., '64	115½
5-20 coup., '64	115½
5-20 reg., '65	115¾
5-20 coup., '65	116½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115
5-20 reg., '67	116½
5-20 coup., '67	117
5-20 reg., '68	116¾
5-20 coup., '68	116¾
10-40 reg	112⅝
10-40 coup	113½
5s coup., '81	112¾
6s Currency	114¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	79¾
Tenn. 6s, old, ex C	61¼
Tenn. 6s, new, ex C	61
Tenn. 6s, new series	69
Va. 6s, old	41
Va. 6s, new bonds	45
Va. 6s, cons. bonds	50¾
Va. 6s, def. bonds	10
Ga. 6s	65
N. C. 6s, old, Jan.& Jy.	28
N. C. 6s, old, A. & Oct.	27¼
N. C. R., Jan. & July	35
N. C. R., April & Oct.	34
N. C. R., 7 off, J. & J.	25
N. C. R., 7 off, A. & O.	25
N. C. Fund. Act, '66	20
N. C. new bs., J. & J.	15
N. C. Sp. T., class 1	9½
N. C. Sp. T., class 3	9
S. C. 6s	25
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	9½
S. C. Fund. Act, '66	14
Mo. 6s	93
Mo. 6s, Han. & St. J. is	91¼
Mo. Asylum or Uni'y	89
Conn. 6s	100
R. I. 6s	101
Ala. 5s, '83	25
Ark. 6s, Funded	30
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is	23
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	17
Ar.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	21
Ark. 7s, M.,O.&R.Riv.	20
Ohio 6s, '81	100
Ohio 6s, '86	101
Kentucky 6s	98
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	95
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	95
Ill. War Loan	95
Indiana 5s	100
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	95
Mich. 6s, '83	95
N. Y. reg. B. Loan	104⅝
N. Y. coup. B. Loan	104⅝
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	106
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	106
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78	106
N. Y. 5s, Can. L. '75	100
N. Y. 6s, C.L.,gd.,'87	111
Brook.7s, Pub. Pk.L.	99

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	117
Manhattan	150
Merchants'	115
Mechanics'	135
Union	129
America	143
Phenix	95
Fulton	150
Mechanics & Traders'	120
Gallatin National	122
Merchants' Exchange	75
State of New-York	106
Commerce	112
American Exchange	106
Chatham	120
B'k of the Republic	100
Irving	122
Metropolitan	125
Market	110
Shoe and Leather	115
Corn Exchange	119
St. Nicholas	103½
Park	131
Central National	97
First National	170
Fourth National	105
Oriental	165
Gold Exchange	163
B'nkrs& Brkrs' Ass.	80
German American	94

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	
City 6s, New	102	
Camden and Amboy	120	120½
Pennsylvania Central	96⅛	96¾
Reading	111⅛	112
Lehigh Valley	48¾	49
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23¼	23¾
Northern Central	30	
Lehigh Navigation	65	65¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90¾

The earnings and operating expenses of the new Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road for the last six months, compared with the corresponding half year 1872, are as follows:

Six Months.	—1872.— Average, 786 Miles. Receipts.	Expenses.	—1873.— Average, 588 Miles. Receipts.	Expenses.
July	$180,479	$99,798	$301,318	$173,816
August	171,945	115,344	336,822	165,940
Sept'mb'r.	206,299	122,072	399,939	157,330
October	227,443	129,452	338,973	144,717
November	230,519	140,736	308,205	153,305
December	200,225	127,823	276,518	148,259
Total	$1,216,910	$735,155	$1,961,775	$943,367

Net earnings 6 months, 1872.... $481,754
Net earnings 6 months, 1873.... 1,018,408
Net per mile (average) 1872.... $819
Net per mile, (completed road,) 1873.... 1,295
Increase per mile.... $476

The traffic over the through line of 786 miles was conducted the last six months at an expense of 48 ₱ cent. The previous year over an average of 588 miles at an expense of 60 ₱ cent.

The United States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 ₱ Share, payable Feb. 2. The transfers close at the Union Bank Jan. 20.

The Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 19.

Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange Court, advertise for proposals for the small remainder, $185,000, of the 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Masonic and Asylum Fund, secured on the property corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. See Advertisement.

The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company make their annual statement, showing earned premiums, $323,341; losses, expenses, and return premiums, $155,087. They declare a scrip dividend of 40 ₱ cent. Redeem outstanding issue of 1867 scrip, besides paying 6 ₱ cent. interest on all outstanding scrip.

The Company hold in United States, Bank and other Cash Securities, $936,737; premium notes, &c., $162,900. Total assets, $1,099,637 46.

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company make their annual statement: Earned premiums, $745,623; paid for losses, expenses, and rebates, $598,319; return premiums, $41,410. They declare a scrip dividend of 35 ₱ cent.; redeem 50 ₱ cent. of the outstanding issue of 1867 scrip, paying 6 ₱ cent. intere on all outstanding scrip.

The assets consist of United States, cash in Bank, and other Cash Securities, $749,993; in premium notes, &c., $749,994; total assets, $1,001,229 08.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods h av been to the specie value of $2,202,498; amount marketed, $2,315,338.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company presents its annual statement elsewhere in this paper. It shows assets of $1,074,876 as on the 1st inst., with outstanding losses of $72,040.

Mr. James H. Wilson, Vice President of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, writes to say that the delay in paying the November coupons of the company was due to the business derangement growing out of the panic, adding that the company has always received from its bankers at least all the accommodation that it had any right to expect.

Messrs. Day & Morse, Bankers and Brokers, of No. 16 Wall street, who were compelled to suspend during the panic in September, have adjusted their affairs and will resume business on Saturday.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall st., New-York,
☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 16, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	2
Copper, bbls	31
Flour, bbls	14,975
Meal, bbls	200
Wheat, bushels	95,680
Corn, bushels	19,200
Oats, bushels	19,245
Malt, bushels	650
Peas, bushels	600
Grass-seed, bags	924
Broom-corn, bales	38
Cotton, bales	4,108
Dried Fruit, pks	116
Eggs, bbls	480
Beans, bbls	332
Hemp, bales	40
Hops, bales	120
Hides, No	231
Hides, bdls	614
Skins, bales	105
Skins, No	100
Leather, sides	7,226
Grease, pks	132
Tallow, pks	95
Stearine, pks	75
Beef, pks	423
Pork, pks	2,788
Cut-meats, pks	4,935
Lard, tcs	2,698
Butter, pks	2,620
Cheese, pks	1,195
Dressed Hogs, No	873
Oil-cake, pks	998
Pea-nuts, bags	110
Tobacco, hhds	279
Tobacco, pks	1,200
Wool, bales	366
Whisky, bbls	1,106

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Niagara, for London—408 bbls. Resin, 22,891 bushels Wheat, 5,184 bushels Corn, 996 bags Oil-cake, 5,200 bushels Peas. 11,872 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves, 20 cases Spermaceti, 30 bxs. Dye-woods, 20 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Cronstadt, for Liverpool—26,005 bushels Wheat, 17,666 bushels Corn, 135 tcs. Lard, 1,312 bbls. Flour.

By the ship Joven Thomas, for Oporto—23,402 bushels Wheat, 14,400 Staves, 37 pks. Clocks.

By the bark Goethe, for Bremen—3,206 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fri, for Queenstown—25,756 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Madcap, for Trieste—1,795 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Roycroft, for Bremen—430 bxs. Bacon, 1,835 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer Steinman, for Antwerp—1,110 bbls. Flour, 31 tcs. Beef, 30 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Potash, 16,500 bushels Wheat, 33 hhds. Tobacco, 932 cases Tobacco, 61 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 2 bbls. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 10 cases Can Goods, 3 bbls. Apples, 10 bxs. Bacon, 418 bdls. Hides.

By the bark Abby Bacon, for Malaga—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 76,680 Staves.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls quiet; quoted at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderately active request at 31c.@33c. for Yellow, the latter rate for choice.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been offered sparingly at very firm prices; demand moderate. Sales have been reported here of 2,400 bags Rio, by the Maria Haydon, and at Baltimore 2,000 bags Rio, by the Clifton, (a resale,) on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24½c.@24¾c.; fair, 25¾c.@26c.; good, 26¾c.@27c.; prime, 27½c.@27¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24½c.@28¾c., gold; Java, 30c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@27½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25½c.@27c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 1,837 bales, including 1,080 bales to spinners, 22 bales to shippers, 635 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive, but at ⅛c.@3-16c. off previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,700 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were on last evening, and 20,700 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 17-32c., February, 15 11-32c.@15 23-32c.; March, 16 9-32c.; April, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; May 17 3-16c.; June, 17⅝c., and July, 17⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,108 bales, including 2,380 bales from Norfolk and 1,728 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 31,633 bales, and for the week 158,545 bales, against 138,349 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 2,230,159 bales, against 1,997,318 bales same time last year. Consolidated (six days)—Exports, to Great Britain, 61,818 bales; exports, to the Continent, 28,116 bales. Stock—In New-York, 96,141 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 765,140 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	14⅝	15	15	15
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 9-16	15 9-16
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅜	16½	17	17
Good Middling	17⅜	17½	18	18

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and depressed in price, within the range of from 24c.@30c. for fair to extra choice stock, on a very moderate trade, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 24c.@26c. Limed inactive at 15c.@19c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a restricted trade reported in State and Western Flour. Some demand has been noted for shipping Extras, in lots, but at 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. under the view of holders, who have been unwilling to make important concessions. Of odd lots, purchases can be made at easier figures. Superfine and No. 2 stock has been attracting a little more attention at the ruling figures. Trade and family Extras have been slow of sale at drooping rates. The sales reported since our last have been 10,300 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 80@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25 for fair to very good; inferior to good Extra State at $6 60@$7 10, chiefly at $7@$7 05; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8 10; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, at $6 60@$7 05, chiefly at $6 85@$7 05; Ohio in lots, poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 80@ 6 40
Extra State	6 60@ 8 10
Extra City	6 65@ 8 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 00@11 00

Southern Flour has been in limited request and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at from $7@$8 15 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8 15@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour has been inactive, quoted nominally at from $6@$11 75 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent. ....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 60@$6 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been rather quiet, the advanced prices asked checking business. We quote at $4 20@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 90 for Brandywine—the latter held, in some instances, as high as $5, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 300 bbls....Bag-meal has been quiet at $1 63@$1 65 for coarse; $1 67@$1 80 for Yellow, and $1 85@$1 90 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been very moderately sought after, within the range of from $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania ₱ 100 lbs. ....Graham Flour dull at $6 50@$7 for Western and State ₱ bbl....Oat-meal dull at from $6 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

FRUIT—A fair demand has been noted for the leading kinds at firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 80; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $2 85@$2 90; 140 bbls. Currants at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 25 cases Citron on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c.@1½c. a bushel lower, on comparatively free offerings of stock, and a moderately active inquiry, mostly for shipment. The foreign advices have been less favorable, and the somewhat firmer range of freights has also operated against the export movement. In Winter Wheat very little business has been reported; prices have been irregular and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last, of 139,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at $1 66@$1 68 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots; $1 62@$1 64½ for No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 64@$1 64½ for strictly prime samples, the inside price for stock to arrive in ten days; $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 61@$1 64 for No. 2 do.; $1 69 for very choice No. 1 Spring, (Golden Drop;) $1 64@$1 65 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 58@$1 62 for ordinary to choice No. 2 do., closing at about $1 61 for prime boat loads; $1 60@$1 63 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 56@$1 65 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 67@$1 70 for Red Western; $1 73 for Amber do; and $1 85@$1 90 for White do....Corn has been in quite active request, partly for export, though mostly for regular home trade purposes, and on speculative account, opening irregularly as to values, but closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels at 91c.@91½c. for prime old mixed Western, in store, closing at 91½c. for average samples; 92c. for very choice do. do.; 90c. for ordinary do. do.; 93c.@93½c. for good to prime do. afloat; 80c. for unsound do., afloat; 83c.@88c. for new Mixed and Yellow Western, mainly at 85c.@86c. for good average lots; 86c. for old and new Mixed do., car stock; 92c.@93c. for old Yellow Western, in store....Rye has been in more request, and held with more firmness; quoted at from $1 05@$1 10, from track and delivered. Sales, 5,500 bushels Western and State within the range, including a small lot of State, in store, at $1 09 ₱ bushel....Barley firm, but quiet. Sales, 4,000 bushels Western on private terms....Nothing really new in Barley-malt....Oats have been offered much more freely and have been quoted decidedly lower, leading to an active business, in good part on speculative account. Sales have been reported of 76,500 bushels at 60c.@64c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western from track and delivered, closing at about 62c. for good average samples; 61c. for Black Illinois; 62c.@64½c. for White Western, closing at 63c. for good average lots; 62c.@63c. for Mixed State. ....Feed in demand in a jobbing way within the range of $23@$28 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 12½c.@12¾c.; Bagging at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Domestic Cloth, 11½c.@12¼c. for light to heavy averages.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in demand and held with firmness. Prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for City use. Rye Straw at 65c.@80c.; Wheat do. at 60c.@65c.; Oat do. at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton, from depots, thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $27@$29; fair to good Timothy, $23@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $20@$22; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $16@$18; No. 2 Rye, $14@$15; No. 1 Oat, $16.

HEMP—Manila has been in fair request at steady rates; 1,800 bales sold at 9½c., gold, ₱ lb. Of Jute Butts 400 bales were placed at 2½c., currency, cash, ₱ lb. Market otherwise quiet. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9⅝c.@9½c.; Sisal, 7½c.@7⅝c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been inactive since our last; prices, however, have been maintained; 250 Wet-salted Southern sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been held with firmness, but the dealings in the local market have been quite moderate, buyers evincing considerable reluctance to operate freely, especially in view of the comparatively liberal arrivals, and the extreme rates claimed for the better grades. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@40c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c., ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 356 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 13,288 bales, against 17,337 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 320 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 10,522 bales, against 14,416 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks that "Advices received here from the interior last week, to the effect that 40c. was being readily paid there for good Hops, had a tendency to stiffen this market, and it was confidently believed that our quotations would have to be advanced by this time; but later advices fail to confirm these reports from the country, and, instead of 40c. having been the current price, most of the purchases were at and under 38c.; this market, in consequence, is considerably tamer. Another check to an advance here is occasioned by the increased importations; the arrivals being 320 bales this week, against 134 last. The domestic and foreign arrivals for the week equal 1,000 bales American weight, which is more than sufficient to meet the present demand from our brewers, and which, if kept up, will check any further advance in this market."

METALS—Copper has been steady and in fair demand, with sales reported of 250,000 lbs.; Lake at 24½c.@24¾c....The Iron market has been generally dull, the only movements of importance reported having been sales of 10,000 tons Steel Rails on private terms. Holders claim previous prices, and are not urging supplies on the market. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42; Coltness, $45; Gartsherrie, $47; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $32@$33; Forge, $28@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap, $38 50. ....Pig-lead has been slow of sale, with foreign quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c.; Spelter has been dull, but quoted steady at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been very quiet; prices remained about as last quoted; 5 tons L. and F. sold on private terms; Straits quoted at 27½c.@27¾c., gold; English at 26c.@26¼c.; and Banca at 32c.@32½c., gold. ....A moderately active movement has been noted in Tin Plates which have been quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $10 75; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 75@$10 12½; 1,000 bxs. Coke at $8 50@$8 62½; and 1,500 bxs. Coke Terne at $8 12½@$8 37½, gold, ₱ box. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 50@$11; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—A moderate business has been reported at about previous quotations. Sales 450 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 68c.@75c., and 350 hhds. Arecibo at 50c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed at 20c.@21½c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@23c.; Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands. 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@78c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after at about former rates; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Strained at $2 45; 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25, and 500 bbls. Pale at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Also, 7,600 bbls. Resin at Wilmington, on private terms.... Tar in moderate request at unchanged prices; 250 bbls. Washington sold at $3 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been much brisker at decidedly higher prices, closing buoyantly, with sales reported of 600 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 45c.@45½c., closing at 45½c.@46c.; 75 bbls. to arrive, at 45½c.; and 100 bbls., first half of February, at 46c. Also, at Wilmington, 500 bbls. on private terms.

OILS—The general market has been rather quiet. Holders, however, have been firm in their views, insisting on extreme rates for the leading kinds. Crude Whale quoted at 57½c.@62½c.; Unbleached Whale, 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 69c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 78c.@82c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 96c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden 43c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42c.@43c.; Yellow do., at 45c.@55c.; White do. at 55c.@63c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet, but quoted firm at 5⅜c.@5¾c....Refined inactive at 13⅜c.@13½c. here, and 13¼c.@13⅜c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, slow of sale and quoted at 18½c.@18¾c....Of Naphtha 2,500 bbls. City sold at 7¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Business in Pork has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted lower, closing generally weak. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $15 87½; 100 bbls. old and sour Mess at $14 75@$15; small lots of Western Prime Mess at $15, and Extra Prime at $13 50 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess 500 bbls., March options, at $16, and 500 bbls., April do., at $16 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in request at 7c.@8c. for City, and 6¾c.@7½c. for Western....Cut-meats rather quiet, sales having been reported of only 50 tcs. Picked Hams, 14 lbs., at 10¾c.; 40 bxs. Long Cut Hams, 16 lbs., at 11¾c.; 6,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 9 lbs., at 10c., and sundry small lots of other city bulk stock at about former rates....Bacon less active at about steady prices; sales for early delivery, 400 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅜c.@8½c., and (reported) 140 bxs. Short Rib at 7⅞c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, this month, at 8 3-16c., with February options quoted at 8¼c....A moderately active movement has been noted in Lard, chiefly for forward delivery, at a shade easier prices, closing weak. Sales for early delivery 275 tcs. good Western Steam at 9⅛c., quoted at 9 3-16c. for prime; 125 tcs. Western Kettle at 9⅜c.; 125 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅞c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 8¾c. And for forward delivery 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 9⅛c.@9¼c., closing at 9 3-16c.; 750 tcs., February, at 9¼c.@9 5-16c., closing at 9 5-16c.; 500 tcs., March, at 9½c.; 500 tcs., April, at 9¾c.; 750 tcs., May, part at 9⅞c., and 250 tcs., buyer to May 1, at 9⅞c....Beef quiet but steady. We quote at $9@$11 for Plain Mess, $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $28@$28 50 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in demand at $24@$26 ₱ bbl.... Butter is salable and steady. The local trade call is fair. We quote the range from 27c.@40c. for fair to strictly choice State, and near-by products at 40c.@45c. for choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 22c.@34c. for the range of Western, including Rolls at 26c.@32c. ....Cheese has been in good request, partly for export, at full rates. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15½c., chiefly at 14½c.@15c. for good to fine; 15c.@15¼c. for fine to choice, and 12c.@14¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@14c.; Western product at 9c.@13½c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been more active, the demand having been in good part for export at steady rates, with Carolina quoted at $7@$8 75 for common to strictly choice; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 50; Rangoon at $7@$7 25, free, and $3 40, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported at 55 casks Carolina at $8 50, 40 bbls. Louisiana at $8 25, 50 bags Patna at $7 50, 200 bags do., in bond, at $4 50, gold, and 5,000 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 40, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in rather slack demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, at 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull but steady, at 6¼c.@6⅜c. for Crude.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed continues in brisk demand at buoyant prices, with further sales reported of 9,000 bags by the Dinapore, at $2 70; 5,000 bags, by the Pembroke Castle, at $2 65; 5,300 bags by the Westridge, 2,000 bags by the City of Amoy, and 1,600 bags by the Palmerston, all at $2 70, gold, 60 days' credit; 4,500 bags, by the Glenesk, at $2 67½@$2 68¾, gold, same credit; 1,500 bags, by the Naturalist, at $2 68¾, gold, same credit; and 500 bags, by the Palmerston, at $2 60, gold, cash....Of Clover, 300 bags prime were sold at 9¼c.; market steady....Other kinds quiet at about former figures.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull, but nominally unchanged in price. Refiners have been operating quite sparingly. Sales have been reported of only 15 hhds. grocery Demerara at 9¼c.; 9 hhds. Melado at 5c., and 800 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do. 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¾c. Refining Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Hard quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's, 9⅝c.@10c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and in moderately active demand; sales, 75,000 lbs. fair to prime at 7½c.@7⅞c. ....Of Stearine 275 tcs. good to prime Western sold at 8⅞c.@9c., and 50 tcs. prime do., February option, at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a very fair inquiry for both invoices and lines at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,700 half-chests Green, 900 half-chests Oolong, and 500 half-chests Japan.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been rather quiet, with prices steadily held. Sales have been mainly in trade lots, and add up 200 hhds. at 6⅛c.@11c. Seedleaf has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 150 cases sundry lots, crop of 1870-71, at 6½c.@35c.; 200 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts, crop of 1872, at unchanged prices; 100 cases Ohio, crop of 1872, at 6c.@6½c.; 25 cases Wisconsin at 6c. Of Havana sales have been 200 bales at 80c.@90c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls. at 99½c., and 50 bbls. old, in store, at $1 01 ₱ gallon. Market essentially unchanged.

WOOL—Has been in better request, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, and prices have been well maintained, with the advantage in favor of sellers, who have been offering supplies quite moderately, looking for a somewhat higher range of values later on. Sales have been reported during the week of 143,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at from 47c.@55c.; 94 bales and 41,000 lbs. unwashed and ungraded stock at 21c.@45c., chiefly at 25c.@35c.; 39,000 lbs. Scoured at 50c.@95c.; 150 bales and bags and 47,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 39c.@49c.; 3,500 lbs. Georgia, burry, at 25c.; 260 bales Combing at 44c.@50c., chiefly at the latter rate for Pulled; 71,000 lbs. Texas at 19c.@26c.; 4,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 227 bales and 102,000 lbs. California Spring at 22c.@30c.; 151 bales and 76,000 lbs. do. Fall at 17c.@30c., the inside price for ungraded; 9,000 lbs. California Lambs at 31c.; 50 bales Donskoi and 40,000 lbs. Australian on private terms; 335 bales and 19,500 lbs. Cape at 35c.@37½c.; and 6,000 lbs. Carpet Noils at 32c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted somewhat stronger, with room less freely offered. The demand is mostly for accommodation for Grain, on berth and charter. Cotton and Flour have been moving moderately. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been rather less sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 10¾d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₱ lb., as it runs; 40,000 bushels wheat at 12¼d., 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel, 378 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton. Also a British bark, 597 tons, with equal to about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Also a brig, 300 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 102s. 6d....For London, a brig, 254 tons, reported from St. Lucia, at 40s. net....For Glasgow, by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 4s. 6d., and by sail, 1,500 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Also two barks, 443 and 372 tons, and a schooner, 178 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 100s.@105s....For Bristol, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ bushel; also an Austrain bark, 820 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol Channel, a German brig, 137 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 7s. ₱ bbl. Also a bark, 884 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on private terms....For Sharpness, a bark, 550 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s. ....For Warrenpoint, a bark, 895 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 100s....For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish bark, 237 tons, with Sugar in hhds., reported from Havana, at 60s., and another, 337 tons, with do. in bxs., from do., at 57s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 539 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d.; an Austrian brig, 447 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., at 8s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do., (rumored) on the same terms. Also a British ship, 871 tons, and a British bark, 682 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at 70s....For Belfast, a bark, 542 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s....For Vigo, by sail, 6,000 cases Petroleum at 37½c....For Stettin, a German bark, 427 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum (a recharter) at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, a brig, 358 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at $22 net.... For Matanzas and orders, a bark, 415 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 21c....For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia, an American bark, 367 tons, at $6 50....For Matanzas and back north of Hatteras, a bark, 540 tons, reported from St. John, at $6 50 ....For Caibarien, a schooner, 157 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 23c....For two ports in Cuba, a bark, 381 tons, reported from St. John, and back north of Hatteras, at $6 50....For Cardenas, a schooner, 196 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 24c....For Cardenas or Matanzas, three schooners, 217, 147, and 143 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 24c.@25c.... For Cardenas and orders, two barks, 486 and 330 tons, two brigs, 299 and 266 tons, and two schooners, 221 and 194 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 22c.@25c....For Porto Rico, a schooner, 123 tons, reported from St. John, and back north of Hatteras, at $5 and 55c....For Boston, a British schooner, with Salt, from Inagua, at 13c....For New-York, three brigs, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5@$5 50, and a schooner, with Laths, reported from St. John, at 70c.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday, Jan. 17: Nos. 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, and 96. The commission will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow at 2 P. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Levy vs. Levy; reference ordered.

Bigelow vs. Jones; Partridge vs. Rapelyea; Reading vs. Reading; Treadway vs. Treadway; memoranda.

Gentle vs. Pautaenius; In the matter, &c., Mariner; granted.

By Judge Brady.

Baldwin vs. The Produce Exchange; injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

De Alfaro vs. Davidson; motion decided. See opinion.

McDermott vs. McDermott; the plaintiff may have an order for the payment to her of the sum of $150, to aid her in the prosecution of the action. See opinion.

Swenson vs. The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; order granted.

The Mutual Benefit Ice Company vs. Clark; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 136.—*United States vs. Aroo.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Aroo was indicted for an assault committed upon the high seas with a deadly weapon. He pleaded to the jurisdiction, alleging that immediately upon the commission of the crime he had been placed in irons on shipboard, and was so kept until the vessel reached the Lower Quarantine anchorage, in New-York Harbor, within the Eastern District of the State; that the vessel lay at anchor at such station for five days, during which he was delivered to the Harbor Police, and was by them turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of the State, to whom a warrant for arrest—the first warrant issued in the case—was afterward issued. So that, as claimed, he had been apprehended and brought first into the Eastern District, and therefore could be tried legally only in the Eastern District. Demurrer was entered to this plea, and thereupon, on argument, the Judges divided on the questions whether the arrest was not really made in the Southern District, under the act of March, 1825, and whether, he having been there arrested, he cannot there be tried, notwithstanding the fact that he was first brought into the Eastern District, and they were certified up for answer by this court.

Solicitor General for Government; defendant not appearing.

No. 143.—*Jones et al. vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia.—This was a suit to recover the amount of an alleged defalcation or embezzlement by a Postmaster from his sureties on their bond. The plea was that the suit was not commenced within two years after the alleged offense, and that in such a case the sureties are discharged by the statute. Also that the Government had full notice of the embezzlement, and that the sureties ought not to be held liable for default occurring afterward. The pleas were overruled and the judgment was for the Government. It is here urged that the plea of limitation should have been sustained, and that the Government ought not to be allowed to recover now, after failing to discharge the officer upon notice of his first embezzlement; for had they then discharged him, the sureties would have been chargeable only with the sum then due, and not with an increased amount afterward taken.

P. Phillips for plaintiff in error; Solicitor General for Government.

No. 181.—*Klien vs. Russell.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent for an improvement in the treatment of leather, consisting in a process for preparing bark-tanned sheep and lamb skins for gloves, by the agency of "fat liquor," an article produced by the scouring of deer skins after tanning in oil. The court refused to charge want of novelty in the invention, as requested by defendant, and the verdict was for the plaintiff, and it is here contended that the invention was known to others more than two years before the application for the patent, and that for that reason the patent is void.

Matthew Hale and James M. Dudley for plaintiffs in error; Horace E. Smith for defendants.

No. 193.—*Chaffee et al. vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—This was an action to recover $192,000, being a penalty due the Government for non-payment of the tax on 48,000 gallons of whisky required by the Internal Revenue laws from the plaintiffs in error as manufacturers. The verdict was for the Government, and the writ of error maintains that the court erred in its rulings on the evidence and in its instructions to the jury. The only question presented was the one of fact, whether the manufacturers had thus avoided payment of the tax.

Hoadley & Johnson and Cox & Froelett for plaintiffs in error; Solicitor General for Government.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—Wool firmer and higher in improved demand, with advancing tendency. Stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 55c.@58c.; Extra, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 55c.@57½c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 53c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@37½c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 47c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 46c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 29c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 18c.@24c.; California, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 22c.@26c.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

Milwaukee, Jan. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1 25½; No. 2, $1 22¾, cash; $1 23¾, February; $1 26¼, March. Oats firm and in fair demand at 39c. for No. 2. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 59½c. Rye dull and lower at 77½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 50. Provisions unchanged. Pork, $14 50, cash. Hams in pickle firm at 9c.@10. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5½c., loose, boxed Middles, 7½c.@8c. Lard quiet; Kettle, 9¼c.; Steam, 8⅞c. Live Hogs steady at 5c.@5¼c. Dressed Hogs, 5¾c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 Hogs.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE E. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR INVESTMENT.

N. Y. City 7 p. Cent. Stocks.

Dock Bonds, due 1904.
Croton Water Main, due 1900.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct, due 1900.
Consolidated Stock, due 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

FOR SALE BY

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

CONN. VALLEY R. R. FIRST MTGE.

7 PER CENT. BONDS

(free of taxes)

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES. PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Running from three to five years.

First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 6th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz.:

MARTIN L. CROWELL,
MASON THOMSON,
JOHN CASTREE,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN W. DEGRAUW,
BENJ. J. HART,
JOHN ROMER,
WRIGHT GILLIES,
JOHN B. HOBBY,
ALEX. McKENZIE,
JOS. ROGERS,
E. M. VAN TASSEL,
FRANCIS A. RAY,
EDGAR HYATT,
CHRISTOPHER SWEZEY,
LEMUEL S. HOPKINS,
AUGUSTUS MARSH,
JOHN C. BARRON,
DAVID L. BAKER,
WM. PITT PALMER,
HENRY BAYLIS,
EDWARD WISE,
AUGUSTUS C. BECHSTEIN,
FRED. LINK,
THOS. STILLMAN,
GEO. W. WELSH,
JOHN T. WILSON,
JOHN W. FERDON,
ALEX. SHALER,
BENJ. F. RAYNOR,
JOHN W. ANDREAS,
HENRY H. HAIGHT,
JAS. M. WILSON,
ALEX. MACKENZIE,
CHAS. F. MATTLAGE,
JAMES WIGGINS,
THOS. H. VAN TINE,
ALBERT L. DICKINSON,
JOHN H. PALMER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MARTIN L. CROWELL was re-elected President, and WM. PITT PALMER Vice President, both unanimously.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 13th inst., at the banking-room, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,
WILLIAM M. BLISS,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
BRYAN H. SMITH,
CHAS. A. DENNY,
WM. B. KENDALL,
LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
JAMES W. SMITH,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
OGDEN HAGGERTY.

At a subsequent meeting of the board WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and WM. M. BLISS was elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT,
PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJAMIN C. BOGERT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
ROBERT SEAMAN,
HENRY COLLINS,
ROBERT K. DAVIES,
JESSE W. POWERS,
RILEY A. BRICK,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
D. EVERETT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Wednesday, Jan. 14, WILLIAM A. THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIS Vice President.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY,
J. J. CRANE,
W. S. TISDALE,
H. A. HOWE,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
W. L. COGSWELL,
T. T. BUCKLEY,
E. W. CORLIES,
G. G. SAMPSON,
W. H. GUION,
S. R. STONE,
G. B. CARHART.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President, and EUGENE H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
HENRY MEYER,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
SANFORD COBB,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. L'VINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDING and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

LOST—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certain CHECK for Five Thousand Dollars on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., signed by Alpheus Hardy, H. Harris, and H. Montgomery, Trustees of the estate of Joshua Sears, dated Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1873, payable to the order of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, by them indorsed for deposit in Oriental Bank, New-York, payment on the same being stopped.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will pay, on presentation, par and interest for $3,000,000 of its Construction Mortgage Bonds.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
WM. REMSEN,
CHAS. BUTLER,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
EUGENE KELLY,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or their funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Jan. 16, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

WM. H. FOGG,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,
OLIVER HOYT,
GEO. J. BYRD,
GEO. H. POTTS,
PETER HAYDEN,
ARTHUR LEARY,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
HULL CLARK,
EUGENE KELLY,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
ROBT. J. HOGUET,
ROBT. SQUIRES,
JAS. L. WORTH,
WM. K. KITCHEN.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. WM. K. KITCHEN was unanimously re-elected President.

JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Feb. 4.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.

JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Strictly First Class
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the banking-house on the 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected unanimously:

J. D. VERMILYE,
B. B. SHERMAN,
A. T. STEWART,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
W. A. HADDEN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
W. R. VERMILYE,
J. W. PATTERSON,
WM. BARTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
G. SCHWAB.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th inst., Mr. J. D. VERMILYE was re-elected President, and Mr. JOHN AUCHINCLOSS Vice President, Mr. B. B. Sherman declining a re-election as Vice President, having accepted the Presidency of the Mechanics' National Bank, of this City.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of this bank accept with regret Mr. Sherman's resignation as Vice President, and beg leave to tender to him, on behalf of the stockholders, their cordial thanks for the unremitting attention, sound judgment, and undeviating fidelity he has devoted to the interests of this institution during an active directorship of over twenty-eight years, for fifteen of which he has held the office of Vice President, steadily refusing any emolument; and,

On their own behalf, the Directors wish to record their recognition of the unfailing kindness and courtesy which have always marked Mr. Sherman's intercourse with them, and personally to express their best wishes for his future welfare.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS

of the

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896, $2,947,200.

Consolidated stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896, $874,700.

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUCKING WOOL AND LEATHER COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

Amount of capital one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) all of which has been actually paid in, and for which stock has been issued to the amount of $735,000 for real estate, manufactories, merchandise, and other property necessary for the business of the company, and $265,000 for cash.

Amount of existing debts, $236,968 69.

CHARLES HAUSELT, President.
M. ARMSTRONG, Vice President.

J. MOVIUS,
HENRY BUCKING,
GEO. A. VROOM,
P. O. STRANG,
} Majority of Trustees.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

Geo. A. Vroom being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the above-named corporation, and that the above report is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. VROOM, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, A. D. 1874.

MOSES M. ROBINSON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN H. CONTOIT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY WEIL,
JAMES D. FITCH,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
THOMAS B. KERR,
HENRY OLMSTED.

At a subsequent meeting of the board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
JAMES McBRIDE,
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR.,
CHARLES S. BROWN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice President.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY CONTAINS a special report on ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS, just made by the State Auditor and printed from advance sheets; the Louisville funding proposition, all the financial news of the week, embracing many interesting matters relative to State, municipal, and railroad bonds, and the best writing furnished by any financial publication. All banks, bankers, investors, and others interested in finance should become subscribers. Price, 15c. per copy, $5 per year. Publication office, 16 Dey st.

WANTED — NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Bonds in exchange for a handsome residence at Orange, N. J. Also, lots.

B. F. SMALL. No. 98 Liberty st.

MORTGAGES AND FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL paper bought and sold.

Loans negotiated by J. A. HOYT & CO.,
No. 38 Wall st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 214 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 12, 1874.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst. and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

40TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JAN. 8, 1874. W. B. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND. — THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.,

on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

44TH DIVIDEND

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

PHENIX Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAN. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand at their office in New-York.

NO. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

ARCTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 346 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.

CAPITAL........................$200,000 00
CASH ASSETS....................322,340 70

JAN. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN M. FURMAN, President.
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Vice President.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY
and
NO. 200 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.,

payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. (Established 1787.)
OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., is payable on demand.

CHARLES. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND. — STANDARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1874. A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES.

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (opposite Crosby st.,)
NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 19th) of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.

CHARLES E. SWORDS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge.

Money deposited before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCOFIELD, } Vice Presidents.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1874.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. per annum, has been declared, and will be credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.

INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 17—CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) Capt. —, for freight only.

Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 11—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY,
Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt. Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M. | Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.
Greece. Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG........Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, Jan. 24.
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE............Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.......Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN......Feb. 17, ———
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Feb. 24, ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.........................Jan. 30.
CORINTH..........................Feb. 20.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS............................Jan. 30.
ETNA.............................Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Jan. 20.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana direct)..............Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..Feb. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City the United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, (MIDDLE-AGED,) formerly a member of the Bar, and for many years and at present engaged as accountant to a large public company doing business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining an appointment as manager or Secretary of a company, or some similar situation, where a thorough, general knowledge of business and a large experience in correspondence and financial management would be considered desirable qualifications; first-class testimonials as to business ability and personal character will be furnished; liberal salary required. Address J. N., Box 676, Montreal, Canada.

AN ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE, with a national reputation, doing a healthy business, will take a partner, in place of one about retiring; capital required, $20,000 to $50,000. This is an opportunity for an industrious young man of brains and good judgment to make a good business connection and build up a substantial fortune within a reasonable time. Address SCHOOL-BOOK PUBLISHERS, Box No. 109 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of wrought iron of superior quality by a new process, which is approved by the best authorities. A large demand exists for the iron which is now exclusively supplied from abroad at much greater cost than it can be made here for. Apply to JAMES HENDERSON, No. 30 Broadway.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF an established Ladies' and Gents' Fancy and Furnishing Goods Store; located on west side; satisfactory reasons for selling. No agents. Apply to M. SAMUELS, JR., No. 69 Walker st.

A PARTY WHO WILL LOAN A MANUFACTURING firm $2,000 immediately, for one year, can make $500 besides interest; will give real estate security. Apply at No. 563 Broadway.